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East Europe Report



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27 SEPTEMBER 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET TECHNOLOGY AIDS CEMA ALUMINUM PRODUCTION, PROCESSING

East Berlin AUSENWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 14 No 23, 4 Jun 86 p 30

[Article: "Varied Cooperation of CEMA Countries"]

[Text] Most of the CEMA countries (Hungarian People's Republic, GDR, People's Republic of Poland, Socialist Republic of Romania, USSR, CSSR) as well as the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia have their own aluminum production. Soviet specialists contributed greatly to the development of the aluminum industry in these countries; with their help, factories for the production of alum earth and aluminum were built in Poland, Romania, the CSSR as well as in Yugoslavia. Today the aluminum industry of the CEMA countries surpasses many capitalist countries with regard to concentration of production, average capacity of electrolysis installations and intensity of technologies.

The Soviet Union produces alum earth of good quality from low-quality raw materials (high rock content in bauxite, nephelite and alunite; these raw materials are not utilized in any other country in the world). State of the art technologies make possible a complex and residue-free processing of nephelite into alum earth, soda, potash, cement and gallium, as well as processing of alunite into alum earth, potassium sulphate and sulphuric acid.

Within the framework of the major directions of Soviet economic and social development from 1986 to 1990, and to the year 2000, the ore base of nonferrous metallurgy, the aluminum industry and its branches are to be developed at an above-average rate, ores are to be utilized more complexly, and new energy and raw material saving technologies are to be introduced. It is planned to raise work productivity in the nonferrous industry by 6 to 7 percent. Among world producers, the Soviet Union at present has the largest capacities for aluminum electrolysis according to the Bosch procedure; Romania's and Yugoslavia's aluminum industries have installations corresponding to the latest technical standard.

Institutions for Comprehensive Coordination

In 1972, within the framework of the Standing Commission of CEMA for Cooperation in Nonferrous Metallurgy, a work team was created, the Scientific-Technical Council for the Metallurgy of Light Metals (STC for

MLM), in order to increase the technical level, the organization and coordination of scientific-technical research, and projection and construction in the aluminum industry. In these bodies the European partner countries and Yugoslavia are represented, and since 1980 also the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Scientific-Technical Council for the Metallurgy of Light Metals occupies itself with developing 5-year plans and annual plans. The main objective of its activity is to perfect alum earth and to develop procedures for the production of alum earth from non-bauxite raw materials. Constant attention is paid to improving the technology of aluminum production, among them the electrolytic method of cryolite-alum earth fusion, but also basically new methods.

Intensive work planning and coordination makes it possible to unite the scientific-technical potential of the participating countries, to lower expenditure and expended time for the implementation of research work, and to avoid parallel projects. Another form of cooperation is the conclusion of agreements on a commercial and non-commercial basis. The exchange of experience and information is also common.

From 1976 to 1981, the STC for MLM developed 56 tasks for 16 important subjects; most of them were implemented as agreed. This enables complete utilization of raw material and fuel resources and higher product quality, and the use of latest technologies through maximum use of mechanization and automation means. The effectiveness increase through utilization of the results of this cooperation is also attested by the fact that average annual savings in production costs (in million units of country currency) amounted to 61.5 in Hungary, 9.1 in the GDR, 16.5 in Poland, 8 in Romania, 3.4 in the USSR, 4.3 in the CSSR, and 1.9 in Yugoslavia.

Goals in the Current 5-Year Plan Period

At present, the Scientific-Technical Council for Metallurgy of Light Metals concentrates its work on implementation of the agreed-upon projects by 1990, exchange of experience, and rapid transfer of new research results to interested countries. It is primarily a matter of constructing new plants and reconstructing existing factories, using maximum standardization of equipment and the latest findings of the cooperation. This body of partner countries is also gaining in importance since, among other things, it also influences more strongly the expansion of cooperation on the basis of direct relations and commercial contracts. Individually they concern a further increase in the technical level of the aluminum industry, an increase in quality and expansion of the range of assortment of alum earth, perfectioning and reconstruction of existing electrolysis installations, prolonging the useful life of installations, lowering the expenditure of material and energy, utilization of production residue, improvement of working conditions, and environmental protection. On the one hand, in view of the great tempo of economic development of the CEMA countries, there is a rapid increase in the consumption of aluminum; the supply for this demand requires long-term conceptualization. On the

other hand, possibilities for expansion of aluminum production in most CEMA countries is limited in view of the raw material and energy resources. In this context, it is a matter of prospective projects of cooperation in the fields of energy, fuel and raw materials, as well as cooperation in the production of aluminum.

One way to solve these problems is the joint construction of large alum earth-aluminum complexes by the interested countries. Offers for the construction of such complexes are being prepared at present. They are to include plants for the extraction of raw materials, alum earth factories with thermal power stations, aluminum works, stations to produce electric energy, transport systems, housing developments for the workers employed there, as well as communal and cultural establishments.

The Soviet Union has favorable preconditions for the production of aluminum; they have relatively large resources of fuels and energy as well as raw materials containing aluminum. The construction of alum earth-aluminum complexes is to be carried out on a compensation basis: the partner countries contribute their share of machinery and installations as well as construction materials, and make the necessary material installations and capacities available for the construction of the individual complex sectors. This expenditure is to be repaid through delivery of primary aluminum according to established quotas. (Shortened from RGW Bulletin)

Project of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will buy 200,000 tons of alum earth annually from an aluminum plant which is being built in Greece by the USSR and is to become operational in 1990 with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons. Bulgarian and Greek government representatives recently concluded a corresponding agreement. Under the agreement, Bulgaria will pay for half of the imports with foreign exchange, and with counter deliveries for the other half. In addition, Bulgaria will carry out construction work for the Greek plant in the amount of \$20 million.

The Soviet Union will provide machines and technical assistance, and will buy 400,000 tons of alum earth during the first 10 years of production of the Greek aluminum factory. This plant will process bauxite from a deposit near Delphi.

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ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BANK ALLOTS INVESTMENT CREDITS TO VARIOUS CEMA INDUSTRIES

East Berlin AUSSENWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 14 No 28, 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Article: "Metal Processing Industry--Loan Concentration of IIB"]

[Text] Last year, the International Investment Bank (IIB) granted 14 loans in the total amount of 270 million transferable Rubles. They were intended for

--expansion of the capacities in the science-production combine for robot manufacture "Beroe" (Bulgaria), as a result of which the production of industrial robots will be 3.8 times greater--from 537 to 2,055 units--and annual deliveries to interested CEMA countries will increase to about 1,500 units;

--expansion, reconstruction and modernization of the electric crane building combine "Podem" (Bulgaria);

--the Ikarus works (Hungary);

--efficiency and modernization projects in the machine tool combines "7. Oktober" and "Fritz Heckert" as well as in the "Polygraph" combine (GDR);

--construction of a plant for organic paints in the "Sintesia" association (CSSR).

In the past 15 years of its activity, IIB--in which all CEMA countries are members--granted loans in the amount of 4 billion transferable Rubles for a total of 94 projects (as of 1 January 1986). These loans made up approximately 40 percent of the estimated costs for implementation of the projects.

The largest projects financed so far were the development of the gas condensate deposit Orenburg and the natural gas pipeline "Sojus", jointly built by interested CEMA countries, for which IIB allotted a total of 2.4 billion transferable Rubles.

Numerically strongest were projects of the metal processing industry--46, where reconstruction, expansion and new technical equipment were most important.

In addition to the projects already listed, other financed projects were

--in Bulgaria: several plants of the production and trade association "Balkancar," the production of electrolytic low voltage condensers in

Kjustendil, the "Pharmachia" combine, and road construction Sofia - Varna, Sofia - Burgas, and Varna - Burgas;

--in Hungary: the mechanical engineering plant Ganz-Mavag, the light metal factory Szekesfehervar, and electrification of railroad lines;

--in the GDR: the combine Umforatechnik and the combine "Ernst Thaelmann" for heavy machinery manufacture;

--in the Republic of Cuba: sugar factories (among them, Camaguey II and III, Vila-Clara I, Tunas I);

--in the Mongolian People's Republic: the wool washing factory Ulan-Bator;

--in Poland: the "Polmo" factory, the electric motor plant "Silma," the "Era" factory for measuring instruments, and the "Mera-Pnefal" works;

--in Romania: the freight car building plants Arad and Caracal, capacities for railroad freight car subcontracted components (wheels, couplings, brake installations) in Bala and Buzau, as well as the Isopren-caoutchouc factory Borzesti;

--in the USSR: the plant for special technological equipment in Novovolynsk;

--in the CSSR: the Tatra factory as well as a plant for the production of anti-oxydation products in the chemical combine Duslo Sala;

--in Yugoslavia: the TANG factory for the production of tools and devices.

So far, 72 of the credited projects have started up production, 10 of them last year (among others, the sugar factory Vila-Clara I in the Republic of Cuba, and the factory for chemical equipment "Metalchem" in Poland).

Total exports of IIB-credited enterprises to CEMA countries from 1972 to 1985 amounted to 28 billion transferable Rubles. These countries received during those years, among other things, more than 170,000 trucks and buses, 47,000 fork lift trucks, presses and press equipment for 1.7 billion transferable Rubles, agricultural and processing machines for 4.1 billion transferable Rubles, and about 100 billion cubic meters of natural gas.

At its 40th meeting (1986) the council of the IIB accepted additional projects for loan grants. They concern measures for expansion and reconstruction in the steel tube combine of Bulgaria, in the "Textima" combine in the GDR, as well as in a worsted textile factory in the Mongolian People's Republic.

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ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEMA BIOTECHNOLOGY COOPERATION; INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION CITED

East Berlin AUSSENWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 14 No 27, 2 Jul 86 p 28

[Article: "Cooperation in CEMA Countries"]

[Text] Biotechnology is a focal point of the complex program of scientific-technical progress to the year 2000 prepared by the CEMA countries. The success of CEMA countries in the fields of molecular biology, genetics, biochemistry and chemical technology have made it possible to create a new sector of industrial production--namely, the microbiological industry.

With the aid of microbiological synthesis and fermentative catalysis, many valuable biologically active materials can be produced. They are primarily feed proteins, vitamins, amino acids, ferments, antibiotics for the non-medical sector, plant protectants, and bacterial fertilizers. The major share of these products are used in the livestock industry as fodder additives and in field cultivation. The effectiveness of microbiological processes depends essentially on the productivity of the phylum of micro-organisms used. One of the focal points of cooperation of the CEMA countries is, therefore, the selection of reproduction phyla for certain bioproducts. In 1977, representatives of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia signed an agreement on the multilateral specialization and cooperation in the production of chemical and biochemical fodder additives, which provided for mutual deliveries of seven products. A protocol on the extension and expansion of the agreement, as well as the joining by the USSR, was signed in 1982. In accordance with this protocol, from 1981 to 1985 the countries supplied each other with fodder vitamins and antibiotics for the non-medical field. At present, ferment preparations produced in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are being tested.

In 1979, representatives of the CSSR, the GDR, Cuba, Poland and the USSR signed the general agreement on cooperation in the construction of a factory in Mosyr, USSR, which will produce annually 300,000 tons of fodder yeast from highly pure petroleum paraffins. For this project, the Soviet Union received machines and installations from plants in the other countries and will supply the participating countries with fodder yeast.

For the optimization and automatization of technological processes in the microbiological, foodstuffs and pharmaceutical industries, the use of

modern analysis equipment is gaining increased importance. It is already clear that more devices will be needed for the determination of a growing number of carbohydrates, amino acids and other substances as well as compounds. For this purpose, enterprises of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Romania, the USSR and Hungary have coordinated an appropriate work plan for cooperation.

The CSSR Starts Industrial Application

According to available data, the CSSR possesses well-developed basic research in the areas of microbiology, virology, molecular biology and molecular genetics as well as immunology and ecology. Industrial use of biotechnology is being started.

The development of biotechnology has been declared an urgent task in the CSSR. First of all, a one-hundred-percent supply of antibiotics, amino acids, vitamins and technical enzymes is to be ensured. The medium-term and long-term plans then contain the development of new raw material sources and waste removal.

Basic research in this area is being advanced by scientific-technical cooperation of the CEMA countries on the basis of the "program of cooperation of CEMA countries for the promotion of technical progress to the year 2000" of December 1985. The Microbiological Institute of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences is responsible for the area of microtechnology; it has founded a center for research and development of fermentation processes.

The CSSR has already achieved noteworthy research results in the field of biocatalysts. They concern the use of biocatalysts on the basis of immobilized enzymes and cells, respectively, for the production of certain medicines and special chemicals for drinking water processing. In addition, further results of basic research are in the application stage. A pilot plant is in operation to produce fodder protein concentrates from sulphide caustic solutions (capacity: 24,000 tons annually). Besides utilization of sulphide caustic solutions, this process also makes possible the use of various hydrolysates of lignocellulose substances as well as molasses and molasses vinasses. For the application of biotechnology in purifying sewage water, the CSSR has developed a method of biological flocculation and flotation of activated sludge. Present experience has already proven the procedure to be economical.

Intensive Bioresearch in Poland

Poland has placed growing importance on biotechnology in view of the necessity to search for new energy sources, use available energies more sparingly, and gain new raw materials, particularly for foodstuff production and agriculture. Research work is to be carried out in partial areas even during the 5-year plan period 1986 to 1990 with the goal of transferring their results to production as rapidly as possible. The

Warsaw Institute for Fermentation Industry was put in charge of coordinating research work in the agricultural and foodstuff industry sector.

The complex of tasks includes the areas of

- planning production of biotechnical compounds to increase soil fertility and decrease the use of nitrogen fertilizers;
- development of cell cultures and use of genetic technology in plant cultivation;
- development of biotechnological pesticides;
- development of their own lysine production;
- production expansion of organic acids, particularly of lactic, citric and acetic acids;
- expansion of production of enzyme compounds;
- improvement of traditional, and introduction of new fermenting methods.

Agricultural Technical Goals in Hungary

The biotechnical program of Hungary in the 5-year plan period from 1986 to 1990 provides for work in 11 subjects directly serving production, and 5 further tasks of basic research. Sixty research institutes, agricultural enterprises, universities and cooperatives participate in this program, for whose implementation 2 billion Forints were appropriated.

The central program for the development of biotechnology in Hungary provides for developing virus-free plant cultures. They have already succeeded in raising types of potatoes resistant to pathogenic micro-organisms, which were cultivated this year in 18 agricultural enterprises. In addition, virus-free vegetables, fruit and flowers are to be cultivated. In animal husbandry, methods to increase livestock are being developed. An industrial method for the division of fertilized cattle ova was developed which has proven effective. In the pharmaceutical and foodstuff industries, technologies are being developed for the acceleration of fermentation processes, and experiments are carried out for the extraction of synthetic enzymes.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

EXPECTED BLACKOUTS IN NEAR FUTURE DISCUSSED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 29, 1986 pp 8-9

[Article by Eng Miroslav Kubin, candidate of sciences, director general of the Czech Energy Enterprises, Prague: "Reliability Is Not for Free"; first paragraph is HOSPODARSKE NOVINY introduction]

[Text] The reliable and high-quality delivery of electric energy is a necessary condition for assuring the smooth pace of the national economy and the high standard of living of the populace. Shortfalls in the delivery of electric energy cause various national economic losses, depending on the character of the consumers, and, in the event of serious accidents, could also, as an exception, threaten human lives. Shortfalls caused in recent years by windstorms on the one hand and by the unreliability of technical facilities on the other hand are the subject of specialized discussion with the goal of deeply analyzing the causes and to adopt measures, but also are the object of the interest to familiarize the broad public with the problem. The goal of this article is to clarify why every consumer of electric energy must count on several power outages during the year. In the conclusion of the article, the immediate tasks in this area given limited investment resources are listed.

The operational reliability of all links in the electrification system, that is to say, production and distribution of electric energy, is determined essentially by the following factors:

- a. defect-free operations, that is to say, the time span between two power failures, which should be maximized;
- b. the life expectancy, that is to say, the total time during which the facility is capable of operating until its physical liquidation;
- c. maintainability, that is to say, the time required for preventive maintenance and repairs;
- d. repairability, that is to say, the characteristics of the installation consisting of its suitability to determine the causes of breakdowns and the possibilities of rapid and safe repairs;
- e. the readiness which characterizes downtime and operating time.

The Cause of Disruption

The level of reliability with which electric energy is delivered to consumers is given by the reliability of the individual links of the entire chain, beginning with the source and ending with the consumer, that is to say, beginning with the extraction of coal, its transportation, the production of electric energy, its transmission and distribution. The failure rate for sources of electric energy (electric power plants) which are in operation is running from 0.5 to 5 percent of the available output, depending on the size of the generating block, on the type of fuel burned, on the age of the facility, etc. However, the magnitude of the failure rate is not even the sole or most important factor which determines the overall availability of resources, that is to say, the capability of producers of electricity and heat to satisfy demand at any time. Overall fallout losses, that is to say, the time when the source of energy is not available for operation in the energy system, are mainly determined by the time required for general overhauls and current repairs. Electric energy installations must be periodically subjected to general overhaul, once every 3-4 years, primarily as a result of the high degree of wear and tear in boiler facilities (high abrasion through the utilization of lower-grade fuels, etc.).

In the case of a typical repair cycle, a general overhaul lasts about 2 months. However, because it is necessary to utilize the one downtime when the facility is out of operation to accomplish reconstruction work to assure the offtake of heat, the elimination of the effects of burning lower-grade fuels, improving the ecology (changing the electronic filters), and extending the life expectancy (as a result of a certain slowdown of the original pace of construction with respect to nuclear power plants), the period of downtime is substantially longer: from one-half of a year to a full year.

This then means that one-third of the facilities at electric power plants and thermal power plants are permanently out of operation for a given period; in terms of the annual average, this currently amounts to about 20 percent of the total installed capacity of these resources. To the extent to which we might not have appropriate output reserves in the resources, then, if the relationship is production equals consumption (electric energy cannot be stored) output consumption would not be covered to the extent of approximately 23 percent, which is the sum of downtime as a result of general overhauls, defects, and other influences encompassing the failure to reach the required output as a result of burning lower-grade fuels, etc. Cooperation with the Mir energy system of the CEMA nations and the possibilities presented by mutual assistance act positively with respect to reducing this imbalance.

The reliability of energy supplies is no less highly influenced by the daily load diagram, that is to say, by the differentiated course of the load factor during a 24-hour period and the annual electrification system load diagram which, in both cases, vary by one-fourth to one-third (a different load factor by day and by night, a different one during winter and in the summer). This imbalance of consumption is a daily occurrence, so that the annual imbalance must be solved by dispatcher management and by various technical means. As a result, the assurance of output varies both during the course of the day as well as during the course of the year.

Nevertheless, through good cooperation between energy engineers and consumers, through introduction of various rules for the consumption of electric energy, beginning with optimum designs of the daily load factor diagram through the tariff policy (varying prices for electricity tied to the type of consumption and time of consumption), through the regulation and through technical measures (for example, mass remote control of appliances), it is successfully possible to assure the delivery of electric energy virtually in accordance with consumer requirements with an eye toward essential rationalization. Proof of this is the fact that the daily energy report "stage 6 is valid for an entire 24 hours"--which expresses the consumption rate for electric energy in accordance with an agreed-upon program--can be heard over Czechoslovak radio virtually throughout the year.

However, the reliability of electric energy production is not only influenced by the availability of sources, but also by a sufficiency of fuels and its quality, by a properly functioning transportation system for coal, which, in the past, and particularly during the extreme winter and during weather disasters (for example, during the winter of 1979) exert an influence on the supply of electric energy. In the linkage between coal extraction (fuel)--transportation--production of electric energy--distribution of electric energy--consumer electrical appliances, the distribution of electric energy plays a decisive role with respect to the reliability of delivery in individual user cases. A sudden failure of an energy block, for example, a 200-MW block, or possibly of an entire power plant in the interconnected system, will not be felt directly at the consumer end, with exception of a very mild decline in frequency.

All our large electric power plants operate within the interconnected electrification system, whose bases are the 400-kv transmission lines, including appropriate substations. Before electric energy reaches the consumer, it is, therefore, necessary, for reasons of minimizing losses and for other technical reasons, to increase the tension of the produced electric energy to 400 kv; then it is distributed about the territory of the CSSR and subsequently transformed to a level of 110 kv. Then the electric energy is further distributed by the distribution network to large-scale consumers or to groups of consumers (cities, agglomerations), through additional transformation it is adjusted to 22 kv and, subsequently, to 380/220 v, which corresponds to the design of the majority of electrical appliances.

The Technical and Economic Problem

The number of power failures and their duration are influenced by the following:

a. the technical structure and configuration of the network. The most important factor in this regard is assuring the reserve feed and automatic intervention when, in the event of a transformer failure, or the failure of a busbar, or a line, or a cable it is possible to assure the continuation of the supply, for example, by having a reserve cable through which it is possible to change the schematics of distribution, etc.;

- b. the technical status of the network and its elements, whose reliability depends on the same or similar factors which were listed for power sources. However, the degree to which the equipment has been amortized plays a significant role with respect to distribution;
- c. the method of operation;
- d. the magnitude of the network load;
- e. the organization pertaining to the elimination of defects. This is important, particularly with respect to the distribution scheme.

Increasing the level of reliability depends, in other words, on increasing the number of feeder points providing extremely high tension (high tension), on the extent of automatic incursions, on the quality of switches, on the equipment at switching stations involved in central signaling equipment to speed up interventions by mobile defect teams, on the design of distribution facilities where the use of the IRODEL type of facility is particularly susceptible to fire as a result of the use of insulation made of synthetic materials. The nature of the work performed by some sectors, for example, the health services, the glass production technology, etc., requires not only an automatic intervention on the part of reserves in the electrification net, but must have its own source of energy, for example, a generator (combustion engine). Greater reliability (with only instantaneous interruption of delivery) can only be achieved with a reserve source of power which is constantly in operation.

The investigations conducted show that consumers are not interested in increasing reliability as a result of high costs, to the extent to which they would have to pay for them out of their own resources. Thus, reliability is not only a technical problem, but a deeper problem of economics. The result is a procedure which guarantees reliability only to the extent to which it is technically essential or economically palatable. This is also true of small-scale consumption--in other words, of the populace.

Optimum reliability must be determined by computation and, on its basis, it is then possible to suggest measures in the network configuration, for example, duplicate feeds, automatic interventions, etc. In doing so, it is assumed that the majority of the elements of the transmission distribution network (cables, terminals, transmission lines, etc.) are repairable or exchangeable within 48 hours. The majority of defects are repaired, given the current organization of the defect service, within 6 hours. One exception is the large 110/22-kv transformers and switches which can be exchanged in about 14 days; additional exceptions include 400/110-kv transformers for which a general overhaul or possibly a rewinding takes roughly 1 year.

The elimination of power failures thus has a high time distribution and depends on the factors listed in the previous portions of the article, beginning with the configuration of the network and ending with the composition of facilities, their geographic location, the weather, etc. The level of reliability, given the existing network, can be judged by the median frequency of

failures and the density of the probable duration of power failures expressed in terms of a histogram, which provides information on the distribution of the probable duration of power failures. Additionally, it provides information on the distribution function of the duration of the failure, which shows the percentage of the total number of consumers for whom we are able to eliminate power outages within certain time limits. The probability that a particular consumer's power outage will be eliminated within a certain time limit, facts which are indicated in Figure 1.

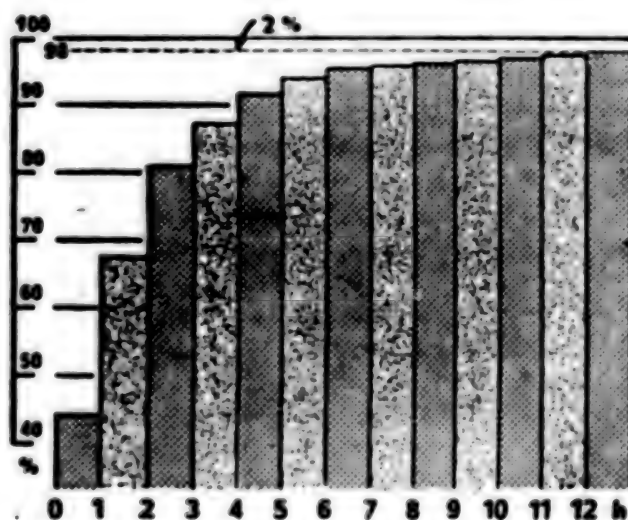


Fig. 1. The share of consumers, in percent, who will be resupplied with electric power by a certain time following a power failure (distribution function of the duration of the failure) in the 22-kv cable network.

Note: The table indicates that 2 percent of the consumers must count on a power outage lasting longer than 12 hours.

According to the Degree of Gravity

On the basis of evaluated statistical data regarding the failure rate of the distribution network, it is possible to establish standards of reliability which will provide the consumer with an idea of the probable frequency of interruptions of supplies of electric energy given a specific technical solution of the supply system. According to the requirements of the consumer with respect to the smoothness of supplies, that is to say, whether the permissible period without power, or the period when the consumer is not provided with electric energy during a given year, may last hours, minutes, or only seconds, it is necessary to plan ahead and propose adequate technical measures which can be divided into three groups:

a) Consumers, with respect to whom we may permit an interruption in the supply of electric energy for the duration of the time required to eliminate the defect downtime or to perform maintenance on any element of the supply transmission system. The consumer must figure on a power outage lasting several hours

and must take into account the time necessary to repair damaged elements and to conduct maintenance.

b) Consumers who have a reserve feeder system will be impacted by a power failure for the duration of manipulation time in the event one of the feeder directions fails (manipulation time must be considered in terms of minutes for manual manipulation and seconds for automatic intervention), by the failure for the duration of the time required to repair the element in question involving the cumulative downtime of one of the feeder systems and maintenance of the second.

c) Consumers who must not be impacted by a power failure even if two elements fail cumulatively, or as a result of the accumulation of defects in one element and maintenance work needing to be done for a longer period of time than indicated by manipulation time involving the second element--they must have a more complicated feeder system. This category of consumer has higher requirements with respect to reliability and, therefore, the turning on of reserve feeder facilities is generally accomplished by automatic interventions. One of the reserve sources of power is generally provided by a generator because of its independence of the system. However, the solution of the feeder system is expensive.

It is possible, for example, to evaluate reliability in economic terms by determining losses to the national economy as a result of unreliability in the electrification network with the aid of valorizing undelivered kilowatt-hours of electric energy. The most accomplished method for the selection of the optimum variant of the technical solution containing varying assurances of electric energy deliveries is the maximalization of comparable profit.

It should be added that a great difference exists between individual types of consumers as far as the results of power failures are concerned. In the community dwelling sector, damages are more likely to have the character of population dissatisfaction. It is virtually impossible to assess damages to those consumers where, as a result of a power failure, human lives can be threatened, or possibly catastrophic consequences can result (for example, the failure of power supplied to nuclear power plants).

In view of what I have stated, the absolute optimalization of the system, that is to say, including considerations of reliability, is extremely difficult and, in some cases, virtually impossible. In practice, it is, therefore, more customary to proceed along the path of determining the technical standards, on the basis of which new systems are proposed. In determining standards for power failures and the appropriate technical solutions it is necessary to look to economic and technical possibilities inherent in the national economy, to the status of consumers with respect to production, to the willingness to share in financing or in realizing measures, and, last but not least, also to practical considerations, both within the framework of CEMA as well as on a worldwide scale.

At the same time the dividing line between the consumer and user of electric energy from the standpoint of selection of means to safeguard the desired quality of energy delivered must be determined. The optimum solution for the entire society will minimize the expenditures necessary to realize measures to safeguard the required reliability in the electrification system on the one hand and consumer-owned facilities on the other hand (adjustments to technological processes, sources, of power, etc.).

From the very beginning it must be said that no supplier of electric energy, both in nonsocialist countries as well as in CEMA countries, is responsible for interruptions of electric energy supplies as a result of natural disasters and calamities. This is even included in contractual relationships between suppliers and consumers. The concept of a so-called higher power which prevents the fulfillment of obligations is even accurate in international cooperation pertaining to deliveries of electric energy.

Every consumer fed from the energy network can be impacted by system defects when, as a result of failures in the 400-kv network and the 400/110-kv transformer station network, entire regions are without power. Because the transmission network, together with the producing power generating blocks, operate in an interconnected regime, the electrification network cannot be considered in terms of several independent sources, since systems defects can mean the interruption of energy deliveries in several krajcs at one time and, thus, impact on consumers who have no fallback intervention facilities, as well as on consumers who have intervention facilities involved in the electrification system.

Power failures occur far more frequently in the 110-kv and 22-kv distribution networks. The networks are fed, as a rule, by one superior 400/110-kv center with a possibility for interconnection with individual feeder centers which are, however, operated separately. The 22-kv net is also provided with a possibility for interconnection with the principal or so-called basic lines, but they are operated in a radial manner. The nature of renewing energy supplies differs; localization of the defect requires considerable time and automatic cutovers to reserves are not always assured. An overview of the extent of power failures and their duration is shown in the table.

Evaluation of Disrupted Deliveries of Electric Energy

Disruption of electric energy deliveries for the year:

Consumer from the network	110 kv	22 kv
Overall annual duration of power failures	0.84 hr/yr	5.0 hr/yr

Probability of elimination of power failures by the time limit in percent (that is to say, the percentage of consumers who will receive renewed deliveries of electric energy following the power failure will be renewed within a certain time):

Consumer from the network	110 kv	22 kv
Within 3 minutes	23	41
6	48	55

Table (continued)

Consumer from the network	110 kv	22 kv
Within 15 minutes	75	62
30	68	66
60	92	71
Within 2 hours	94	78
3	95	85
4	96	93
5	96	95
6	98	96
12	100	98

Standard for Duration of Power Failure

On the basis of investigations pertaining to the number of power failures, the factors involved in reliability and their evaluation, on the one hand, and the possibilities at the disposal of the energy industry in the area of capital and operating funds which are at their disposal, on the other hand, the standards for the average duration of a power failure in hours per year for the 110-kv and 22-kv networks were determined. At that, the reliability is on average comparable to that in foreign countries. While the average reliability in the Czechoslovak electrification network does not lag behind that of foreign countries and we do not have to be ashamed of it, the situation is different with respect to agglomerations (large cities), particularly with respect to the city of Prague. If we look more carefully at the statistics for the past 5 years which characterize the average reliability for Czechoslovakia—shown in the table—they indicate that a longer power outage, that is to say, one exceeding 12 hours, can be expected by 2 percent of the consumers (at the 22-kv level), which is a long period with regard to the functioning of refrigerators and other appliances.

These long-term outages are particularly important in large city agglomerations where the functioning of additional subsystems could occur (failures of transformer stations which supply, say, municipal mass transportation, heat exchanger stations which supply heat, elevators, and the water supply system). Furthermore, in view of the large density of the populace in modern settlements and because of the modern equipment involved, these types of failures impact on a large number of the populace and, thus, cause heavy moral-political damage.

If we insist that, for example, 6 hours or 12 hours after a power failure, virtually the entire populace be supplied with electric energy, then we cannot assume the average characteristics of reliability and we cannot accept the elimination probabilities listed in the accompanying table. More precisely said, it is necessary to influence the curve of density pertaining to the probability through technical facilities in such a way that the share of power failures, after 6 or possibly 12 hours, with respect to the operation of refrigerators, etc., would be substantially lower. However, this means greater expenses to assure substitute power and automatic interventions, greater expenses involved in signaling defects in the dispatcher system, and greater

expenses with respect to the organization of eliminating defects. This leads to a differentiated assumption of reliability from the flat assumption which does not differentiate adequately with respect to the effects of urbanization. As we have verified in recent times, this differentiation is applied both in nonsocialist countries as well as in CEMA countries.

The Situation in the Capital City

While roughly the same rules of expanding the distribution of electric energy are being followed in Czechoslovakia, the situation in Prague and in other areas, for example, in the USSR, is quite different. In the USSR the supply of electricity has an average reliability which is similar to that of Czechoslovakia, although in Moscow reliability is two magnitudes higher. This means that while in Prague the average cumulative time of power disruption with respect to a consumer per year is 5 hours, it is only about 3 minutes in Moscow (that is to say, a failure impacts on a consumer once every 8-10 years with an average duration of 0.5-2 hours), although at a considerable cost in capital expenditures expended on reserve capacities.

Similar high reliability is experienced by Vienna, Berlin, and Budapest. Given a configuration of the distribution network similar to that which exists in Prague, these cities are achieving higher reliability and a lower failure rate in the distribution system and a more extensive application of remote control signalization and automatic intervention apparatus, which is showing up in shorter times to eliminate power failures.

This indicates that, in the future, it will be necessary to improve the situation, particularly in Prague. We must, however, have in mind the fact that the distribution network was built after the war at a relatively low cost as a two-stage system which has 304 relay stations at present and approximately 3,000 consumer stations. Only 30 expansion stations have remote control and signalization facilities, direct automatic intervention is not installed. The dispatcher system is not equipped with modern devices for management needs. As far as the distribution system which assures the provision of electric energy to Prague is concerned, this situation is satisfactory. During the 6th and 7th Five-Year Plans, the 400/110-kv distribution facility at Reporyje was built and others (Chadov with appropriate very-high frequency line distribution) are being prepared for construction during the current five-year plan.

However, in the area of the power distribution system in Prague it will be necessary to increase the number of feeder points of very high frequency, to assure the automatic control and signalization of expander stations, including the expanded development of automatic intervention systems. It will be further necessary to assure gradually the local signalization of defect statuses (the transition of short-circuit current) from subordinate transformer stations in such a manner that the identification of defects would be rapid and so that long search times for defects would be eliminated. With respect to the dispatcher system, it is necessary to divide the capital city of Prague into three regions and to equip them with modern dispatcher facilities. It will be necessary to devote great attention to the exchange of cable terminals

because they are the most frequent cause of defects in the cable network, as well as to the reconstruction and exchange of some additional facilities.

Also, the renewal of the 22-kv rural lines in the areas peripheral to the capital city of Prague is essential. Last but not least, it is necessary to improve the organization of the defects service and the repair service and to devote attention to management, including sales and services to the populace.

In harmony with the headline of the article, it is necessary to emphasize once more that the requirement of high reliability does not mean high capital costs and, consequently, it is necessary to differentiate the approach. The highest priority in increasing the reliability with respect to the provision of electric energy must be assigned to the capital city of Prague, even with limited capital funds, much in the same manner as that assigned to all capital cities of all nations.

The reason is not only the fact that, in the past, the development of the system for supplying power to Prague was technically and organizationally under-evaluated, that the concept of reliability was inadequately clarified, but also the fact that considerable sums are expended on the other links of the technical infrastructure (the metro, transportation, water, communications) in comparison to the provision of electric energy. To the extent to which we fail to carry out similar reconstructions and modernization actions, the system for the provision of electric energy in the year 2000 will be at a lower technical level than the other links in the infrastructure and will cease to satisfy the growing demands of the populace on a broader scale and will cease to satisfy the demands of the required electrification in the Prague agglomeration.

The situation with regard to renewal of the distribution of electric energy is characterized by the fact that the share of capital funds expended for the distribution of electric energy, in comparison with the overall volume of investments in our concern for the period of the 5th through 7th Five-Year Plans has shown a continuously declining tendency. Figure 2 indicates that, beginning in 1983, there was a decisive decline in the absolute volume of funds expended for renewal. To a considerable extent, this fact is the result of a change in the planning methodology (introduced after 1983), according to which resources for renewal were not fixed as an independent category of construction projects.

Essential Further Steps

The following are necessary to increase the reliability of the provision of electric energy:

- a. Increase the level of reliability in Prague according to the adopted program.
- b. Maintain the current average reliability in the other regions.

This requires the following:

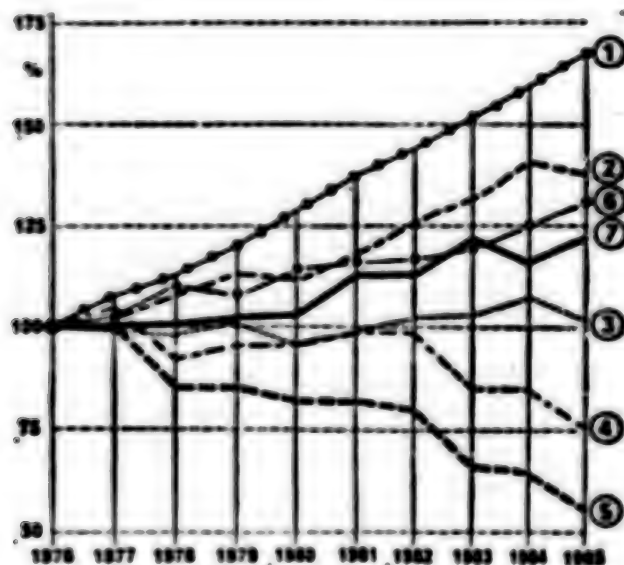


Fig. 2. Comparison of the growth of expenditures for renewal of facilities with the growth of the value of capital funds (electric distribution lines in the electric distribution facilities), the failure rate, and useful delivery by distribution enterprises of the concern for the years 1976 through 1985 (in percent).

- Legend:
- 1--Value of capital funds
 - 2--Expenditures for renewal, including repairs in general
 - 3--Expenditures for renewal, including repairs in general, corrected by the influence of price increases with anticipated increases of an average of 4 percent per year
 - 4--Expenditures for renewal from capital assets
 - 5--Expenditures for renewal from investment funds corrected for anticipated price increases of an average of 4 percent per year
 - 6--Useful deliveries of electricity
 - 7--Failure rate of high-tension equipment

a. Assure the availability of funds for the renewal of facilities in such a way that the age of the facilities not be extended and that the cycle of renewal not be lengthened. Attention must be paid to the fact that standard expenses for renewal (the relationship of the value of renewal and capital assets) not be reduced even while price increases for facilities.

b. The capital assigned to electric energy distribution--the weakest link in the reliability of energy supplies--be increased through internal redistribution of operating and capital assets.

c. In cooperation between the producer, research, and operator, solve the problem of increased reliability of both newly produced as well as standing operational facilities. The problem involves the lowering of the high failure rate of some distribution elements and their inability to cooperate with automatic devices. The problem also involves the elimination of the shortage of instruments utilizing insulators made of synthetic materials which have a low

resistance to climatic influences (for example, the model BA switch, the model S-11 box distributor, epoxy cable terminals, etc.).

d. Continuation with respect to introducing mass remote controls in such a way that the entire territory of the CSSR would be covered by signal technology. This solution will facilitate the operation of the low-voltage network by controlling consumption and will, thus, lower the need for investments.

e. Utilization of the development of electronification and computer technology to increase the reliability and rationalize the control of operations in the distribution of electric energy. Introduction of the management system of dispatcher control (ASDR) and introduction of microprocessors and computers in the management of technological processes in transformer facilities.

f. Verification and adjustment of the concepts involving the development of electric energy distribution in such a way as to assure a differentiated reliability with respect to supplying electric energy only within the essential scope with a view toward the economic possibilities, but taking into account the electrification of the energy balance, particularly that of urbanized regions and agglomerations.

5911

CSO: 2400/382

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PARTY PUBLICATION JUSTIFYING NEED FOR DANUBE DAM

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 29, 1986 p 11

[Article by Petr Marada: "His Majesty, the Danube"]

[Text] "The fields, courtyards, houses--everything was under water. Where there used to be a highway not long ago you could see a horse swimming, maneuvering among the trunks of fallen trees. We sat on the exposed rafters waiting to be rescued. We were helpless. An apathetic neighbor whistled silently, my father swore, my wife and our 8-month old daughter in her arms cried. It was as if there wasn't enough water already....," Attila Kovacs recalls.

After almost three months of uninterrupted rain and the delayed melting of the snow in the Alps, the level of the rivers passing through Komarno okres had risen. There had not been so much water in the Danube for many years. The unusual and persistent high water levels in the rivers affected the overall rise of the underground water, causing leaks in and overall weakening of the dikes. The rivers reached their upper limits at a height of 6.88 meters, which is almost four meters above normal. By 9 June the rivers had struggled with high waters for 80 days.

The rain continued. Underground water, which until then had been responsible for destroying 16,000 hectares of land, joined with the Danube, which overflowed the dike at Red Fleet Island [Cervena flota]. The result was a strong torrent.

On the evening of 15 June the water level reached 7.92 meters, more than had been registered during the previous flood in 1954. In the morning, shortly after 0900 hours, the dike in the vicinity near Patinec caved in. A dark, loud torrent 85-meters wide could be seen. Two days later, as a result of a torrential rain, a 70-meter wide breach could be seen in the protective dike above the village of Cicov near Klucovka. On 26 June the dike below Kolarovo gave way.

Nature once again refused to heed man's ingenuity.

Over 1 billion cubic meters of uncontrolled water swamped almost 200,000 hectares of the most fertile agricultural land and forests adjoining the Danube. Some 53,000 people, mainly old people, women, and children, representing in fact 70 percent of the inhabitants of the okres, had to be evacuated

from 50 villages and hamlets. The flood destroyed 4,000 family homes and damaged an additional 6,000. Tens of thousands of farm animals had to be evacuated... The second largest European river showed once again its not yet forgotten face as it did in 1954 when a dike gave way near Asvanyraro and the subsequent flooding caused enormous damages in the Hungarian section of the Danube Lowlands called Szigetkoz, and again in 1965 when a state of emergency in Komarno okres lasted 180 days. The overall damage amounted to Kcs 3.1 billion and reconstruction of protective dikes came to an additional Kcs 1.2 billion.

The corrective measures taken, however, served only in the short term. They did not remove or greatly reduce the potential danger of future floodings. It was necessary to secure reliable and effective protection of Rye Island, [Zitny ostrov] as well as of Szigetkoz, to a greater degree than before. Such a step had been considered for several years. This measure would include multipurpose use of the Danube. Reconstruction work which had to be undertaken after the flood, however, delayed preparations for a more serious project, namely the planning of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Water Projects System, a construction project unequalled in the world, a project which will perhaps be the nemesis of those who, as advocates of everything anti-socialist and anti-Soviet, want to protect us from even our own mistakes.

The Danube is Central Europe's largest river. It crosses eight countries and even in the distant past there was much activity on its banks. The first attempts to build protective dikes go back to the 13th and 14th centuries. In 1426, responding to a petition of the village of Samorin, King Sigmund ordered the construction and maintenance of such dikes. The initial laws concerning the protection of the population and of the harvest against high water can be traced to Maximilian II in 1569. Systematic reconstruction of dikes started in 1883.

In the rest of the world, primarily in France, canalization of rivers and protection of adjacent areas against floods started in the 18th and 19th centuries. Canalization work on the Danube and Tisza rivers in the middle of the last century resulted in great public debate and sharp protests. Opponents of canalization argued that the project would destroy water life and fishing and that it would cause floods. They requested that unbiased foreign experts be invited to review the plans. The recent period, however, confirmed the correctness and necessity of both planned and actual changes. Without canalization of the Tisza River, example, it would not be possible, even with the current advance in technology, to grow 15 million tons of grain in Hungary.

Today the 817,000 square-meter area of the Danube River basin is inhabited by 71 million people. Those who live in the immediate vicinity of the river, however, are directly endangered by it. The river destroys their efforts, forces them out of their homes... Some people would argue, and this includes many so-called environmentalists, that this has been the case from time immemorial. After all, a reconstructed map of the Danube Lowlands and military maps dating back to 1766-1785 show that the Danube and Vah rivers inundated nearly 300,000 hectares of land, including villages, hamlets, and small towns, during floods.

It is as if these cunning "protectors" are unwilling to admit that "from time immemorial" the history of mankind and of nature has experienced change.

These areas are habitable only because of engineering projects. So far, however, we have been unable, in spite of many billions spent, to achieve reliable protection of the territory. We still lack the necessary navigation depth and sufficient water necessary for irrigation, and we are not using this water for generating electric power. The environment has seen extensive devastation for a long time. And in the future if the existing state of affairs prevails, this devastation will continue, possibly at an increased rate. Such a process cannot, however, be attributed to the construction of water projects, as the pseudo-protectors try to prove, because no water project has ever been built in this part of the Danube Basin. The opposite is true. Today, in all economically developed countries, large rivers are being used through a chain of interconnected canals.

The overall length of the protective dike on our territory comes to 234 kilometers and the protected area on Rye Island totals 148,000 hectares. If we add the area encompassing the lower parts of the Vah, Nitra, and Ipel rivers, we will get some 250,000 hectares adjacent to the Danube River, which will be well secured and criss-crossed by a network of canals totalling more than 1,300 kilometers in length. The protective dikes, which have been built to a height of 1.5 meters above the level that the river reached during an earlier flood in 1899, proved, however, completely insufficient 55 years later when the same amount of water passed through the river. What would have happened if these dikes had not been built near Gabčíkovo, Palkovicovo and Medvidov...? In 1965, even the dikes that had been raised and reinforced gave in to the floods.

It is obvious and at the same time it is the only explanation that a lot of gravel has piled up in the Danube River bed in the meantime. Between 1866 and 1948, 7.5 million cubic meters of gravel were excavated. In order to maintain the navigation depth and to canalize the river properly, 3.4 million cubic meters of stone were deposited during the same period. This construction work, however, ignored the significance of existing anti-flood dikes. In subsequent years we continued excavating the river bed and building stone dikes. And we are continuing this work. However, this activity is very expensive because the Danube's level is below normal for two out of every three years. For example, 19 shallows appeared above Gonyu on the Hungarian side last year. Consequently, only those barges with a 25 percent or, at the most, 50 percent load could navigate the river. Not even the use of dredges made it possible to achieve a depth of more than 1.8 meters, which is really very litter for current boats, whose normal draft is 2.5 meters.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary, however, are countries which signed the Bgrade Agreement in 1948 and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation in 1972 [sic]. In the Belgrade Agreement the six participants pledged to maintain and develop navigation on the Danube. The signatories in Helsinki attested to a common interest in long-term economic cooperation, including an emphasis on the corresponding network of waterways. All this documents the will of the European countries to strengthen on-going efforts to complete existing waterways for the needs of modern navigation and to build canals to the rivers which are not yet connected to the rest of the network.

The Elbe-Oder system is already connected through the Mittelland Canal to the Western European network of the Rhine. Among the rivers in the Soviet Union, the Dnieper could be linked to this system via the Pripet-Bug-Visla rivers. The Volga-Don system of canals linked the Black and Caspian seas with the Gulf of Finland a few years ago. After completing the navigation canals between the Rhine, Main, and the Danube and the Danube-Oder-Elbe canals, the significance of Europe's second largest river will increase. This important transportation artery will be the centerpiece of a 3,500-kilometer-long waterway which will make it possible to link the Black Sea with the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. However, there is one condition, namely, that the entire Danube River, from its delta to Kelheim in West Germany, will be navigational without any problem along its 2,400 kilometers.

Originally the Danube had only three critical points along its flow through Europe: its estuary leading to the Black Sea, the cataracts in the region of the Iron Gates, and the fords between Rajka and Gonyu at the Czechoslovak-Hungarian crossing and near Domos. After completion of the Suliman navigation canal and the Romanian-Yugoslav water works known as Iron Gates I and II, the narrows and shallows of Rajka-Gonyu and Domos are the only obstacles impeding continuous and profitable river navigation up to the port of Bratislava.

The development of the above-mentioned waterway has, however, additional significance.

A ship can transport eight times more goods than is possible by rail and 30 times more than on highways. At the same time, water transportation is less labor-intensive. According to current data, areas adjacent to navigation routes are being industrialized more rapidly. For example, large industrial centers have appeared in the vicinity of Kelheim and Linz, in the first case for chemical industry and cellulose production, and in the second case, involving Austria's largest economic center, for metallurgy and heavy chemicals based on nitrogen compounds. Nuremberg, located on a canal under construction connecting the Danube and the Rhine, is also being developed. A similar development is anticipated in areas adjacent to the Danube after the river becomes navigable. It is too early to project figures on what influence the new intercontinental waterway will have on industrial agglomerations such as Schwechat, Bratislava, Budapest, Novi Sad, or important areas in Romania and Bulgaria. The completion of this waterway will, however, also have a favorable impact on the industrial centers in the vicinity of the Danube's tributaries, namely, the Tisza, Sava and its Moson tributary.

The immediate significance of this European waterway, however, is that it will link the socialist countries of central and southeastern Europe with capitalist countries--Austria, the German Federal Republic, the Benelux countries, and France. Consequently, mutual trade will increase at a rapid rate. This fact, however, is not agreeable to those circles in the West who dislike talk about bilateral cooperation between countries with different social systems in any shape or form. This is an outright thorn in the side of politicians representing the forces which would like to forget the year 1972 [sic] and the Final Act signed in the Finlandia Palace of Helsinki.

Allegedly there are some 50 places on the Danube suitable for constructing huge water works. In the Bavarian and Austrian sections of the Danube alone 29 such water works have been built so far. From 1927 on, when the construction of a water project near Kachlet, in what is now the German Federal Republic, was started, a new water project has been completed every three to four years.

A hydroelectric project is the most expensive in terms of investments. It costs more than an atomic or thermal power plant. However, the situation is reversed when we look at operating costs. While raw material for generating electric power is free in the case of a hydroelectric project, a thermal electric power plant needs 1.08 kilograms of lignite to produce one kilowatt/hour of electric energy. Thus, the 16 turbines in the Gabčíkovo-Hagymoros water project system will save nearly 5 million tons of coal each year, coal which we would otherwise have to produce at great expense, possibly even in newly opened mines. At the same time, it is necessary to emphasize that the Danube is a huge source of electric power, twice as large as the output of all 20 electric power works in Slovakia. The Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros system (during a year with normal water levels) will produce as much energy as 66 sizable hydroelectric plants in Czechoslovakia put together, namely, 3,771 gigawatt/hours.

A hydroelectric power plant is built for an indefinite period. At most, it will be necessary to replace the turbines. There is no single case of demolition of a hydroelectric power plant in any country, even when the list contains a number of really old facilities. At the same time, the investments for the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros system will be amortized in 15 years.

1277/13045
CSO: 2400/384

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY UTILIZES MORE SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 92, 8 Aug 86 p 6

[Article: "Secondary Raw Materials Effectively Utilized in the Construction Industry"]

[Text] In the past year, 30 million tons of secondary raw materials were utilized in the economy of the GDR. The construction industry is the largest consumer with 12.2 million tons. A little over half of it comes from its own production process.

In 1970, the construction industry used 5 million tons of secondary raw materials. The result reached today proves how intensively scientists, engineers, technologists and innovators of this sector have striven to return more and more waste products to recycling of materials. In 1986, 110 different types of secondary raw materials are being utilized; in 1980 it was only 45.

Forty-four percent of all waste products used in the construction industry serve as raw materials for lime and cement as well as bonding agents; 28 percent are recycled as crushed stone, stone chips and fine aggregates, and 2 percent as blocking and reinforcement materials.

Even today, processing and mining wastes constitute more than 50 percent of all re-useable raw materials. In the production of gravel, crushed stone and stone chips, 1.6 million tons of crushed sand and other by-products accumulate. Partly dumped until now, they are now re-used step by step. As specialists put it, waste dumps are "built down," which also helps the environment.

The workers of the VEB Staedtischer Tiefbau Leipzig proceed in the following manner. First they stockpile that part of the waste material that cannot be completely recycled at the time. After constructing the appropriate breaking and sorting installations they are able to again "build down" the orderly stockpiles. Applying this experience everywhere means carrying out a wise raw materials policy in the long term.

Blast-furnace, cooper and nickel slag are residues from metallurgy, phosphorous slag accrues in the chemical industry, and filtering and wet ash as well as boiler slag in power plants. They constitute about one-

fourth of all secondary raw materials utilized in the construction industry. They are traditionally used as additives for cement production, or as fine aggregates for the manufacture of concrete products. In this way, the VEBs blast-furnace combine East and Maxhütte Unterwellenborn are constant suppliers of cement factories.

In the field of utilization of brown coal filter ash, particularly important to our republic, further progress was made in recent years. By doubling the use of quality ashes as fine aggregates for concrete, amounts of cement are saved without lowering the quality. On the contrary: using these ashes in proper dosages, construction materials with special quality characteristics are being created. The VEB cement combine also started up production of a new, high-quality cement by using brown coal flue ash.

Even regionally small amounts of secondary raw materials can be processed with great economic effects. Plastic wastes, for instance, are being processed as fortification material for pipe mounts. An appropriate technology was developed by the VEB Technical Building Equipment Stralsund.

The Institute for Building Materials of the Construction Academy of the GDR, jointly with the VEB Building and Assembly Combine Erfurt, found new solutions for the production of conical nipples for the socket ends of vitrified clay pipes from PVC waste. This procedure, now applied in practice, provides an effective substitute for valuable primary raw materials.

Rags are a part of the textile area, the so-called "geo-textiles," which are successfully utilized in the construction of short-lived roads or for stabilization of side slopes. Rags, rubber meal and rubber waste, broken glass and plastics constitute 21 percent of the materials re-used in the construction industry.

There are appropriate solutions for meaningful recycling of waste not only in the centrally directed combines and institutions, but also on the bezirk level. For example, the VEB combine for tiles and sanitary ceramics "Kurt Buerger" uses electrofilter dust from the steel foundry Magdeburg for the glazing mass of sanitary ceramic products, as an additive for fashionable beige or brown hues, and simultaneously as a substitute for present color sources of zinc or boron. In roof repair, the VEB Municipal Construction Eisenhuettenstadt smashes broken tiles and roof stones and processes them into material for home-made chimney elements. In order that others can utilize such little-known methods, the Construction Academy of the GDR is compiling a catalogue containing all practically proven research results and also regional experience.

9917

CSO: 2300/530

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

INCREASED INVESTMENT FOR INDUSTRY--The 645 German exhibitors at the Leipzig Fall Fair opening on 31 August can expect a positive Fair climate. The record result of 16.7 billion units of account (DM) of last year will probably not be equalled in the inner-German trade, particularly because of the price drops for mineral oil and nonferrous metals. But meanwhile it has become clear that the GDR, after years of restraint, is again increasing its investments within the framework of the new 5-year plan. The "Working Group Trade with the GDR" points out that deliveries of capital goods from the FRG have expanded by more than 50 percent during the first half of the year; some enterprises have reported "the best business results in years." Among other things, the deliveries consist of textile machines, wood processing machinery, and equipment for the chemical industry. The working group gained the impression that, as expected, the GDR is making great efforts to modernize entire industrial sectors by 1990. There are also indications, however, that Western competitors are exerting pressure on the GDR not to restrict their orders to the FRG. For example, the flue gas desulphuration installations for the power station in Berlin-Lichtenberg came from Great Britain. The GDR combines of the metalworking industry have evidently become more flexible in their supply possibilities, but not the textile and clothing combines, reports the working group. The "booming demand for textile machines from the GDR" does not yet show any effects, and reacting to fashion trends is still very difficult for the GDR combines. A new worry for the GDR is competition from threshold countries. The GDR textile industry is in danger of losing market shares in this field. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 15 Aug 86 p 12] 9917

INCREASED TRADE WITH FRG--Shortly before the Sunday opening of the Leipzig Fall Fair, the German Association of Chambers of Commerce (DIHT) in Bonn outlined an overall positive picture of inner-German trade. The DIHT points out that within the East Bloc, the GDR is not only the country with the strongest West trade component, but it also possesses a good industry structure. West German exhibitors are going to Leipzig in the certainty that, after years of intensive contacts with GDR enterprises, they can present "tailormade solutions to problems." Perhaps this year's Fall Fair will indicate whether the GDR finds itself in a position to consider more intensively than so far cooperation by firms (joint ventures), since this is also planned by the Soviet Union. The DIHT sees such indications. But so far, the manufacture of Salamander products [shoes] in the GDR is the

only example of such cooperation which, however, grants Salamander unusually extensive codetermination rights in the production. The next example will be the motor-building factory of Volkswagen AG, which intends to take delivery of motors from this GDR production; this will hardly be possible without direct codetermination or interference rights in the production. Shortly before the opening of the Fair, the general managers of GDR combines will assemble once again at a meeting designated as a "seminar," in order to render an account to Politburo member Guenter Mittag, who is in charge of GDR economic policy. It is known that Mittag is prone to use very "rough language" at these seminars. In past weeks the GDR press has given the impression that the necessary conversion to modern key technologies in the GDR combines is in full swing and that modernization of the combines might succeed. SED general secretary Honecker, in his stroll through the fair grounds on Sunday, is expected to visit the booth of the chemical concern BASF. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Aug 86 p 9] 9917

CSO: 2300/530

ECONOMY

POLAND

READER CALLS HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PLAN 'UNREALISTIC'

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 30, 27 Jul 86 p 3

[Letter to the editor by Adam Szymiski: "What Paszynski Did Not Mention...."]

[Text] As ensues from current public opinion polls, housing and cars, or more exactly the ownership of a dwelling and a car, are the principal yardstick of the attainment of success in life in Poland toward the end of the 20th century.

The shortage of housing, the incapacity of the construction industry, and the growing duration of the waiting period for new apartments cause the housing construction problem to be more than a social problem. The shortage of housing is becoming a political problem. This observation accounts for the importance of the problem and, what is more, causes it to be among the most important national issues. A dwelling for every family is thus becoming not just a conventional propaganda slogan but a requirement to be met vis a vis the public, a sine qua non for maintaining the social equilibrium, whose preservation is so difficult anyhow. A solution of this problem would moreover also provide the basis for achieving any economic equilibrium and stabilization of the country by meeting the basic subsistence needs of the Polish family.

In his article, "The Housing Evolution" (TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 23) Aleksander Paszynski is fully aware of this "dual" significance of the housing problem, but he does not deal with it. His attention is chiefly attracted by the question of spurring housing construction in its so-called private sector. But while he certainly does discuss important issues, Paszynski appears to overestimate somewhat the role of that sector in the general problem of the housing shortage. For unless fundamental changes are accomplished in the so-called state-owned sector, we will lack any opportunity for emerging from the housing nadir before the year 2000. A different issue is that, in the present situation any measure promoting the construction of additional dwelling units should not only be facilitated but also protected by "legal safeguards."

How does all this look in the light of figures?

Considered in the light of generally available and published statistics alone, the picture of the state of our housing construction is simply tragic.

If we are to assure "a dwelling for every family" by the end of the 20th century, we must build 4 million new dwellings. And this is only one side of the coin. The other side is the maintenance of the already existing housing stock, because the actual condition of dwellings is the point of departure for estimating the needed additional housing construction. In order to build 4 million dwellings by the year 2000, somewhat more than 200,000 new dwellings will have to be built annually, but in reality we are building somewhat more than 130,000. Let us assume that, owing to various organizational measures, the optimal 1978 construction indicator of 283,000 dwellings can be reattained. Will we then finally solve the housing problem?

According to calculations by Andrzej Lapienski, published in the Wroclaw periodical MOJ DOM (No 4, 1985), "the resources allocated for maintenance of the existing housing stock should correspond to 3.8 million new dwellings" (1). And this is the situation at present. Thus, assuming -- optimistically -- that the figure of 4 million new dwellings to be built by the year 2000 will finally be the expected saturation figure, we will need financial resources, building materials and fixtures, and human and equipment resources allowing the actual implementation of approximately 8 million dwellings (4 million new dwellings plus 3.8 million renovated dwellings). In reality, then, the entire construction potential of this country should assure the construction of approximately 520,000 dwellings annually, in terms of new dwellings. This is totally unrealistic! From its cost standpoint as well, for the financing of such an amount of construction would require spending 637 billion zlotys annually -- again assuming conservatively that the cost per square meter of dwelling area is 35,000 zlotys and the basis for calculation is a dwelling unit with an overall surface area of 35 square meters (1). The construction of one-family homes will not solve this problem, even if given all the green light it needs.

What remains then to be done?

Of course, all grassroots initiatives should be encouraged, as Paszynski comments. The system of loans for private home building should be radically reformed and include even loans assuring the construction of houses in partially inhabitable state. Comprehensive reprivatization of existing housing stock through its sales to the public as well as through outright grants (the ownership of extensively damaged dwellings should be transferred to tenants) should be carried out. Realistic fees should be fixed for the use of such public utilities as gas, electricity, telephone service, water, and sewerage. The facilities of municipal services should be concentrated solely and exclusively on the construction, maintenance, and repair of these utility networks as well as of sidewalks and roadways. Loans should be granted for the renovation of dwellings, whether conducted individually by owners or by groups of owners (e.g., in an entire apartment building) on condition that owners are free to dispose of their dwellings as they see fit. The state's entire construction potential should be focused exclusively on building new dwellings of the privately owned kind, upon providing a broad variety of possibilities for their buyout by private individuals. Complete legal equality should be granted to all kinds of contractors, starting with large state-owned construction enterprises through associations, cooperative organizations, and investment services of all kinds, and ending with small privately owned

construction firms. As regards the design and planning of housing projects, the requirement of comprehensive approach should be dropped and any kind and type of construction permitted to those who may be willing to undertake and finance it. The forms of housing construction loans should be so revised as to grant equal opportunities to all those desiring and knowing how to build dwellings, and to provide the future occupants of these dwellings with convenient terms for the repayment of these loans.

Otherwise, I make bold to say, the postulate of a dwelling for every family by the year 2000 will remain an unrealistic dream.

1386

CSO: 2600/1087

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

COOPERATION WITH UN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 23, 6 Jun 86 pp 10-11

[Article by Ion Minea of the Central Office of the Joint Romanian-UN Organization for Industrial Development: "The Project Regarding the Development of the Pharmaceutical Industry Through the Better Use of Indigenous Plants"]

[Text] In recent years the secretariat of the UN Organization for Industrial Development [UNOID] has initiated broad technical assistance programs for developing nations in the field of the medicines industry based primarily of the use of their own resources.

Within this framework, UNOID has supported and financed a series of projects especially involving the production of certain pharmaceutical products based on extracts from medicinal and aromatic plants that are available in many developing nations. Keeping in mind the limited possibilities of these nations to import medicines, the creation of their own medicines production effort at the local level constitutes one of the basic priorities of the programs to improve medical care for the people of these nations.

Back in 1978, UNOID tasked the Central Office of the Joint Romanian/UNOID with the organization of certain specific actions to involve the specialized organizations and institutes in Romania in implementing and achieving certain UNOID technical assistance programs to benefit the lesser developed nations in Asia and Africa. One such specific action was the sending of a team of Romanian specialists to certain developing nations to analyze the availability and quality of certain species of medicinal and aromatic plants which could constitute a convenient source of raw materials for obtaining pharmaceutical materials of great need in those nations. At the same time, they were to inventory the existing structures and material resources so as to determine the main directions for the technical assistance that was to be given to those interested nations. We must mention the special interest of the local authorities in facilitating the tasks of the Romanian specialists, who, in brief missions conducted in these nations, were called upon to make the broadest possible and most competent analysis so as to be able to very realistically and gradually plan the stages for implementing the UNOID assistance programs. The teams of Romanian specialists were composed of botanists, agronomic engineers, analytical pharmacists, technical specialists and engineers to evaluate the projects. In equipping these teams, they were given laboratory equipment, chemical materials needed for analytical work and, similarly, adequate

transportation and ARO field vehicles. The financing of these actions was ensured by UNOID, with the Romanians making available technical means and the necessary materials, in addition to the specialists.

The missions of the Romanian specialists were carried out in Nepal, Afghanistan, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, Botswana, Mali, Algeria and the Camerouns. After carrying out these missions, the specialists completed studies and recommendations for each country that was visited concerning the possibilities and means of developing a medicines industry at the appropriate scale. These were studies and recommendations that were reviewed by the governments of these countries and approved by UNOID, which in the majority of cases had already approved the financing of development projects.

Among the main conclusions stressed in the studies drawn up by the Romanian specialists, we can mention: recommendations concerning the rational use of valuable plant species among spontaneous flora, as well as the introduction of certain species where the pedoclimatic conditions were favorable; the establishment or restructuring and reinforcement of the activities of certain specialized organizations which are involved in the use of medicinal plants in the pharmaceutical industry; the equipping or completing the equipping of certain specialized laboratories involved in the analysis of raw materials and products, as well as ensuring an appropriate quality control of finished products; the construction of certain pilot installations or small-scale production facilities for obtaining plant extracts and for conditioning pharmaceutical materials; the continued provision of specialized technical assistance to those interested countries by sending out UNOID experts; the formation of local personnel who are capable of implementing the technical assistance programs and the development of their own medicines production under the specific conditions of each country; this aspect was particularly stressed in the recommendations made by the Romanian specialists.

Keeping in mind the rich and recognized experience of our country in the field of better using medicinal plants in the pharmaceutical industry, the UNOID authorities asked the Romanian authorities for help in organizing certain personnel training courses in this field in the developing nations. These courses were regularly established in recent years, including both a theoretical portion and practical demonstrations in specialized laboratories and industrial units. A large number of Romanian specialists made their contribution to successfully carrying out these training courses organized by the Joint Central Romanian/UNOID Office.

Among the Romanian organizations and institutes which contributed to the carrying out of these courses we can mention: the Industrial Central for Medicines, through its specialized units - "Biofarm" and the Iasi Antibiotics Factory, the State Institute for the Control of Medicines and Pharmaceutical Research, the Institute of Chemico-Pharmaceutical Research, the pharmacology departments in Bucharest, Iasi and Tirgu Mures, the Fundulea Station for Research and Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and the Plafar Enterprise, as well as other similar units. Our country's contribution to the training of specialized personnel in the developing nations was especially recognized and appreciated both by the participants in these

courses and the by the UNOID Secretariat. The participants in the training courses expressed their thanks both for their mastery of certain types of practical knowledge having direct application in the development of certain similar sectors in the countries from which they came and for the opportunity it offered them to know a portion of the achievements of the Romanian medicines industry.

As a result, the specialized organizations in Romania have received new requests for technical assistance from other developing nations, including requests for the delivery of Romanian medicines and orders for certain installations and equipment for their pharmaceutical industries. The Industrialexportimport foreign trade enterprise in Bucharest has already delivered two installations for extracting active ingredients from medicinal plants and distilling volatile oils from aromatic plants in Rwanda and Tanzania. This year, Romanian specialists will complete the assembly and will start up the two installations that were delivered. Specific equipment was also delivered to Thailand.

Other Romanian specialists are being asked to give technical assistance in the operation of installations, at the same time instructing local technical personnel in starting their own production of basic medicines from medicinal plants. The technical assistance offered by our country in this field is part of our country's broader policy to help the developing nations, assisting their sustained efforts to increase the percentage of the developing nations' industrial production within international industrial production, in accordance with the provisions of the "Lima Declaration" of the countries participating in the UNOID General Conference.

8724

CSO: 2700/ 258

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

RESTRUCTURING OF PROCESSES, UNITS TO SAVE ENERGY

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 23, 6 Jun 86 pp 5-6

[Article by Gh. Manea of the Institute of Industrial Energy: "Decisive Actions and Measures for Developing the Energy Base and Raw Materials Base"]

[Text] Restructuring According to Energy Criteria - An Effective Means of Reducing the Consumption of Primary Energy

Among the main objectives of the process of modernizing production and products - an action initiated during the 1981-1985 five year plan and broadened during the current one - special attention is being given to reducing the consumption of materials and energy - a basic condition for increasing the economic efficiency of production activities. For our country, the modernization of production technologies on the basis of the criterion of minimizing energy consumption is clearly necessary because: the continuing economic-social development of the country will involve ever greater total energy consumption (just during the current five year plan the start-up of certain investment projects valued at 1,200 billion lei will involve energy consumption approximately 30 percent greater than in 1984); the high percentage of energy consumption in the total production costs of energy intensive products (aluminum, carbides, cement, soda, steel, nitrogen chemical fertilizers, and so forth) reduces their competitiveness in foreign markets and incurs negative economic effects on domestic consumers; and it is absolutely necessary to reduce energy consumption per unit of industrial production for the purpose of noticeably diminishing the pressures currently placed upon energy resources.

The objective of reducing energy consumption under the conditions of continuing to develop the national economy constitutes a reference point in the economic policy of the Romanian Communist Party, being currently included in the Program-Directive for research in the energy field during the 1981-1990 period and the main guidelines until the year 2000, in the Program concerning improving the technical and qualitative level of products, reducing the consumption of raw materials, fuels and energy and better using raw materials and materials in the period 1983-1985 and until 1990, and, more recently, in the programs drawn up within the framework of actions to organize and modernize the entire national economy.

In the reduction of energy in current production processes, one major course of action is proving to be the restructuring of production processes according to the criterion of minimizing energy consumption. The move to restructure production processes according to energy criteria has led to certain important positive results. For example, in the OCDE [expansion unknown] countries in 1983, when compared to 1973, this action together with other measures to conserve energy brought about a reduction in the consumption of energy by 112 million [unknown units]. Compared to the per-unit of national income, the reduction in energy was during the 1978-1981 period 3.2 percent for total energy, 6.8 percent for petroleum and 10.1 percent for crude oil. During the 1973-1982 period, the members of the European Economic Community reduced by 16 percent the average energy consumption necessary to achieve a unit of national income, while CEMA member countries reduced their consumption by 15 percent.

This criterion can be taken into consideration in activities to modernize industrial installations and processes when, at the same time, there are attempts to improve the quality of products, to reduce production costs and technological consumption, to increase the reliability of installations and, on these bases, to raise labor productivity and economic efficiency. In this case, it is necessary to have a broad interdisciplinary cooperation within the framework of design, availability of modern technologies and equipment, and investment efforts that must be quickly recouped (4 to 6 years), keeping in mind the high rate at which technical progress moves. For that reason, it is necessary for complex modernization actions to also have as a result the growth of production capacities (generally, with the same production infrastructure), with this being a guarantee for the recouping of the investments that were made.

The restructuring of installations, products and processes at industrial complexes, seen solely from an energy point of view, is more effective and can be implemented at enterprises of different sizes, and involves reduced design and investment efforts than in the case of complex modernizations. The efforts that are made in achieving these projects are compensated (in the short and medium terms) by reducing energy consumption in absolute terms. In restructuring, we draw up the promotion of certain known solutions and high series production equipment - most of the times modular and preassembled equipment - so that the work to implement the proposed measures will involve a minimum amount of time for shutting down industrial installations. The objectives of restructuring on the basis of the criterion of minimizing energy consumption are specific to each process, installation or industrial complex, but in general terms we have the following set of measures, keeping in mind the experienced that has been accumulated:

- completing energy reviews having detailed information regarding recoverable energy resources that are characterized by reduced thermo-dynamic parameters;
- understanding the limits in the variations for required amounts of energy (debts, parameters) and the recoverable energy resources that result, as well as the limits that are identified from the analysis of a series of statistical data;

- identifying the gap between the projected levels for the parameters in the energy sector and those of the real operating parameters of industrial installations, especially in the case of dynamic equipment (pumps, compressors, electrical motors and so forth), as well as establishing measures to reduce this gap (changing electrical motors in dynamic equipment, for example);
- reducing energy losses in installations through the implementation of certain simple measures such as: thermal isolation of pipes and equipment through which hot liquids flow, preheating fluid heat exchange on the basis of using high temperature recoverable energy resources, improving the thermal efficiency of furnaces by way of the correct regulation of the air/fuel ration, introducing thermal tubing for the better use of the heat of burned gases, and so forth. In the case of certain developed countries, 29 percent of the energy saved in industry stemmed from the introduction of heat exchangers for the better use of thermal energy in reuseable energy resources, 26 percent came from using thermal tubing and heat pumps, 15 percent from correct thermal isolation, 9 percent from process automation and so forth.

The recovery and use of recoverable energy resources (especially in the form of thermal energy), which accounts for over 30 percent of the total of primary energy resources consumed in processes and that are progressively conceived in design activities, can make an essential contribution to reducing energy consumption, offering, at the same time, a relatively short period of time to recover the financial investments that were made (.5 to 2.5 years). Chemical and metallurgical processes are the first ones susceptible to restructuring on the basis of the criterion of energy consumption because of their high percentage in the total amount of reuseable energy resources in the economy. The better use of these resources constitutes a main course of action for reducing total energy consumption, representing approximately 10 percent of the total of primary energy used in our country's economy.

One difficult problem in the better use of recoverable energy resources is in finding areas for using these resources, especially for the resources which have lowered thermo-dynamic parameters (as would be the case of cooling water in industry which has a temperature of 25 to 45° C). In Romania, total amount of cooling water represents approximately 5.5 billion cubic meters, something which requires the cooperation of potential consumers in areas near industrial complexes such as the following types: urban heating, agriculture (greenhouses, irrigation water, aquaculture), fish breeding (pools for the intensive breeding of fish), small-scale industrial units, drying wood and lumber, concentrating and sterilizing agro-food products and so forth.

The efficiency of actions to carry out restructuring for the purpose of reducing energy consumption is influenced by the creation of certain premises favorable to the drawing-up and practical achievement of the projects. Among these we can point out: the designers' understanding of current practices, policies and trends currently in the field of energy conservation; the availability of equipment and machinery involved in the restructuring process (heat exchangers,

including those that operate in corrosive environments, thermal piping and pumps, residual combustible gas turbines, automation equipment and so forth), produced in a broad range of sizes and types and in combined and powered modular and semi-assembled formats; the availability of the data necessary to carry out the energy integration of industrial complexes within the overall requirements of the geographic region in which they are located, including data related to: the required amounts of energy, energy reviews of the consumers in the region, the flexibility of energy consumption, the blending of their own shortfalls in the energy vectors stemming from the use of recoverable energy resources with the required amounts for the region, and so forth; and the building and updating of the data bases referring to industrial processes, which permits understanding the technical levels attained for similar installations in-country and abroad.

The results obtained to date in reducing primary energy consumption can be expanded by increasing the level of use of reuseable energy resources and, implicitly, by reducing technological losses, for which it is necessary to accentuate primarily the efforts in the following directions:

- the diversification of recovery installations, their modularization and pre-assembled delivery, and the drawing-up of standard designs for the purpose of reducing design time;
- the high series-production of thermal piping (simple devices of great necessity in energy conservation and easy to introduce into existing installations), characterized by immediate economic results in the recovery of heat;
- the organization of better use of reuseable energy resources stemming from industrial complexes so as to satisfy the requirements of neighboring regions (identifying the users, outlining responsibilities for the infrastructure, forecasting the necessary investments, setting the price of recovered energy so that this will be an incentive for both parties, and so forth);
- the drawing-up of standard designs for the use of recoverable energy resources having lowered temperatures in agriculture (greenhouses, fish breeding, aquaculture for biomass energy) or for meeting the requirements for thermal energy in urban housing units located in the "zone of influence" of the generating industrial complexes;
- the establishment of priorities in restructuring certain installations according to the energy criterion where reuseable energy resources are incompletely used and where there is a significant thermal potential, such as: hot gases (600-700° C) from coking installations in the metallurgical industry, torch gases in the petrochemical industry, heat lost from the surface of clincher furnaces in the cement industry, heat from burnt gases in combustion furnaces, heat from coke and melted metals, and so forth;
- the formalization of the energy integration concept for industrial complexes within regional plans.

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

CHANGES URGED IN 'INACCURATE' ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] The financial results of the economy's business operation presented for the period January-June of this year show that the present accounting system should be changed as soon as possible. Of course changes in the system for the accounting of gross income and income will not eliminate the errors with which the economic system abounds, but it will make the adverse effects of these unsuccessful arrangements more evident. This is perhaps a first step towards building a new and essentially more effective mechanism of the economic system. This need for a fundamental reform of the system has been proven by the facts for a number of years now -- the declining results of economic activity -- before which dogmatic conceptions and interests and privileges -- basic reasons for retaining the present arrangements -- must nevertheless retreat, though there has been a costly delay of some years.

The accounting system contains a number of deficiencies. The main one is that it is manifestly inaccurate, since the bookkeeping data contained in the financial statement and the income statement have almost no bearing at all on the actual state of affairs. Here are several proofs. The country's economy started out this year with fixed assets (book value) amounting to about 14,500 billion dinars (land, forest, structures, perennial plantations, the foundation herd, all equipment and the rest). As of 30 June of this year the economy showed inventories in its bookkeeping valued at 8483 billion dinars (raw materials, supplies, work in process, finished products, and goods in the trade sector). Is it possible that inventories have already reached 60 per cent of the value of the Yugoslav economy's fixed capital, which is still burdened with substantial obligations arising out of foreign credits? The answer is undoubtedly negative, since the actual value of fixed capital is considerably greater, while the value of inventories is also smaller. This general assertion does not mean that there are not enterprises where the value of fixed assets has been overstated, as well as those where inventories have been understated. This only means that the degree of inaccuracy of the balance sheet is greater.

An inaccurate balance sheet automatically results in presentation of erroneous financial results of current business operation. If the value of fixed assets has been understated, lower depreciation is automatically computed, total costs are lower, and income and consumption (within the enterprise and

outside it) are greater. The same effect is also achieved by overstating inventories. Operating costs of the current period are diminished in this way, while income is augmented. These two examples do not prove only that the accounting system is not a good one; they also illustrate the attitudes of those who are employed towards property (including the professional management), and they point to the real motives of the employed labor force, which comes down to the desire to indicate in their bookkeeping a socially acceptable financial result of current business operation in view of its influence on the level of personal incomes and (sometimes) on the jobs of professional management.

Let us analyze inventories indicated in the semiannual statement for January-June of this year. Out of the total of 8483 billion dinars inventories of raw materials and supplies represented 3730 billion (a growth of 79 per cent), finished products represented 1239 billion (a growth of 80 per cent), work in process represented 1619 billion (a growth of 94 per cent), and goods in the trade sector represented 1895 billion dinars (a growth of 87 per cent). Is it possible even in theory to have this kind of growth of inventories in a period when the social product has increased negligibly, when the sum total of personal incomes paid out in real terms has grown about 14 per cent, and government and social-service expenditure (also in real terms) has grown even more, when relations in the balance of payments have not [sic] deteriorated, and when real personal savings (according to available data) have not grown either?

The social product of the economy (socialized sector) in the first half of this year was 5953 billion dinars. Inventories exceed the six-month social product by approximately 40 per cent; that is, they are larger than three-fourths of the annual social product. There is no need to go into proof of how inadvisable this is, how large a source of inflation it represents in our context, in which inventories are financed predominantly with short-term credits on which a nominally high rate of interest is paid. The changes made in the system for accounting gross income and income (revaluation of inventories) have also been contributing to further growth of the book value of inventories, but to a growth of inflation as well. Other changes in the accounting system -- allowing enterprises to diminish a loss by revaluing inventories (charged to an uncertain future income) up to the amount of net interest paid on credit for working capital and negative exchange-rate differences on foreign credit for working capital as well as the expensing of daily interest charges, which are charged to future production -- have been removing the bookkeeping picture still further from the real picture and contributing directly to an accumulation of unsound practices in enterprises.

The current loss indicated in the semiannual statement -- 787 billion dinars, and accumulation and reserves 1015 billion dinars. It is certain that both of these amounts are very far from the economy's actual business performance. Exactly what size of losses have been covered by a formal bookkeeping operation -- entering a value of inventories augmented in bookkeeping on the income side -- is not known. Nor is it known to what extent payments of interest have been diminished in certain activities by having been expensed over work in process. Nor is it known to what extent depreciation expenses

were undercomputed because of the markedly understated value of fixed assets. One thing is nevertheless certain -- real business results differ essentially from those indicated in bookkeeping, just as it is certain that this accounting system is promoting disinvestment and inflation.

We will take yet another example which proves that the system of accounting and the way in which working capital is revalued are erroneous and harmful. When the economy began this year it had about a thousand million dinars in its business fund for financing current business operation (not counting long-term lendings); as of 30 June, assuming 40 per cent inflation (comparing June prices to those in December) it should have had about 1400 billion dinars to maintain the same real value. The economy does not have that money, and this means that a portion of working capital has been siphoned over into income and consumption. To be sure, on paper 'own' sources of business assets have been increased somewhat by a portion of the value of inventories after revaluation (another portion was used to cover losses). This kind of system has two negative consequences -- it stimulates the growth of inventories and unsound business operation, and it is a source of future inflation.

Changes in the accounting system dare not overlook these facts. It is true that changes in the accounting system cannot eliminate the fundamental disturbances all by themselves. But it is also true that the accounting system could be a guidepost toward broader changes in the system.

7045

CSO: 2800/365

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

PUBLIC QUERIED ON FEC ECONOMIC MEASURES

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by Bozica Jurisa: "Are the FEC Steps Long or Short?"]

[Text] In cities large and small, in all parts of the country, we surveyed people in the most varied occupations as to how the average workingman sees the steps of the federal government and as to how they are reflected in his everyday life. What do they say?

Up to now we have been able to hear quite a few opinions and views concerning the measures taken by the FEC at the beginning of its term of office to straighten out socioeconomic developments, most frequently from business executives or sociopolitical forums.

That is why the survey of NEDELJNI VJESNIK which our collaborators carried out in a number of cities and towns, polling several hundred citizens in various occupations, attempted to shed light on the opinions of the average workingman concerning those moves of the federal government which undoubtedly have an impact on the life of every Yugoslav.

It is not surprising that the responses in the poll, from which we are publishing only those which were most interesting and frequent, referred most of all to prices and personal incomes, and much less to the effects of the other measures. Here are some of the answers which we obtained in the survey concerning the measures which the FEC took in connection with prices:

It Is Easy To Agree, More Difficult To Carry Something Out

Ivan Tomic, Zagreb worker, says: "I know nothing about the FEC measures, but if they will lower certain prices, then they will have to lower a great many for me to be able to live on my personal income and to feed and clothe my family, not to mention educating my children. I have to set aside 60,000 dinars to purchase schoolbooks and supplies, yet my personal income is 50,000 dinars." Vesna Anic, university student from Zagreb, feels that on the one hand the standard of living is being protected, yet prices on other products are being formed freely, and this in turn is threatening the standard of living. For whom, she asks, is the least expensive rye bread being produced when it is well known that it is mainly purchased by those who have the higher personal

incomes? No one, she notes, is buying furniture in spite of the rollback of prices, since who today can buy, say, a bedroom set for 1.1 million dinars?

"I am not interested at the moment in any of the goods on which prices have been lowered," says Ivana Vilic, an officeworker in Ljubljana, "but I somehow feel more secure. Perhaps there will be more order in other areas as well. The FEC should be given support, although I admit that even I myself did not have much confidence after that first rise in the price of bread, believing that the government 'sponsored' that price rise as well." Stojan Dobric, owner of the "Simona" Restaurant in Rijeka, says: "Here there is no need for comment. Everything that can be sold more cheaply should be. If the prices of food and raw materials needed by the hostelry and tourist industry were also subject to more serious and realistic controls, we certainly could count on a larger inflow of foreign exchange. This way more and more tourists come every year who bring canned goods produced in their own countries."

"The FEC measures which will lower the prices of some 200 products are certainly constructive and have been met with enthusiasm," says Gordan Babic, chemical technician from Split. "However, this is a small drop in a big ocean: as though in Kautel Bay, which is on the edge of ecological death, you take a liter of purified water and begin to brag that in a trice you have cleaned up the stinking swamp. So, there will be some benefit from that lowering of prices only if it is continued, if there is an entire chain, and if the prices are lowered on the products that are consumed the most. After all, this lowering of the price of bricks, unless we want to break someone's head, will be of little benefit to those who can hardly make ends meet."

The constant price rises are driving the standard of living into an ever more difficult position, says Fuad Selimotic, who works at "Soko-Mostar" in Mostar.

"There are programs for protecting the standard of living in all work organizations, but in most of them they give the excuse that they do not have the money." Huso Orucevic, a construction worker in Mostar, refers to this:

"I welcome and accept the FEC measures, but I do not understand why they are hardly being carried out at all. The prices of the most important products are continuing to rise almost every day. This is not hurting those with high personal incomes, but ordinary workers. The former go on buying expensive cars, expensive furniture, they go abroad for summer vacations, but we hardly make ends meet."

The failure to carry the measures out also angers Mandica Basic of Slavonski Brod:

"Everyone is in favor of the measures," she says, "but no one is carrying them out. Take the price rollback, for example. It has been stated clearly and loudly that prices must be rolled back, we all heard it except those who are supposed to roll them back. As though there is no such thing as the Official Gazette, no telegrams requesting the rollback, and no inspectorate has managed to remind them. If by some chance the possibility of a price rise were merely announced on television, they would take that for granted even without the

Official Gazette and without a telegram from Comrade Mikulic. It is not the FEC that should deal with such bloodsuckers, but the police."

Marko Loncar, a worker in Novi Sad, shows quite a bit of reserve about the rollback of prices: "I personally do not believe that it will be carried out, but it will be fine if it is." And Dragan Milanovic, a pensioner in the same city, says that the FEC has made the right move, while hostelry worker Dragan Radulovic mentions that these price reductions will not mean much for his personal income of 42,000 dinars. Nada Kostic, an officeworker in Novi Sad, also feels that prices should be reduced still more. After all, if some commodity went up 50 or 60 percent last month, she says, why isn't it rolled back 70 percent now?

"The more I sew, the worse I live," remarks Marinka Miskulic, a textile worker from Rijeka. "Most of the products which I handle every day are out of my reach. I sincerely welcome the measures, but I think that they will be short-lived and that we will quickly be back where we were, and it will not be any better for us workers." Marija Lovric, a pensioner in Zagreb, also complained about high prices: "I have not noticed at all that the price was reduced for certain products. If so, then it was negligible." And Goran Baric, a salesclerk in Zagreb, adds: "The rollback of prices to where they were is meaningless, since some products have gone up 60 percent, and now their price is reduced 20 percent, and those are mostly products not in great demand." Mario Mihic, a manager, concurs in this, recalling that the prices of household appliances and building materials were reduced, but the price of flour went up 100 percent. The prices of basic foodstuffs should be controlled, Mihic judges, since that is the only way of protecting the standard of living.

"Although We Are the Affected Party"

That is also the opinion of Rajko Delivak, a waiter, while economist Branko Golubic remarks that the reduction is being felt only in some total percentage, since individually there is little benefit from the drop in the prices of color television sets or dishwashers, which became 20,000 dinars cheaper. That is also the thinking of Nikola Sever, a hosteler in Zagreb, while Dragica Milcinovic, who also works in hostelry, gives the example of her six-member family which needs 1,000 dinars a day just for bread and milk.

Stevan Vojnic, a cook in Novi Sad, supports the measures, saying: "Our business has dropped off quite a bit lately, and the drop in prices will be welcome for us. We expect more customers and thereby also an increase in personal incomes. I am lucky to be a bachelor, but if I had a family, I do not know how I would make ends meet." "The prices in effect up to now," confirms Magdalena Rizvan, a commercial specialist in Novi Sad, "have reduced business in the restaurant 'Centroslavije,'" which is where she works. This has been especially noticeable since the recent 30-percent price rise. Zdravko Domitran, a worker from Novi Sad who operates an automatic machine, says that prices should be reduced still more.

"I started to build a house last year," he said, "but I stopped. With two average salaries we have a hard time living decently, much less completing construction of the house."

Slavko Ledinski, assistant director of the retail department of "Brodomaterijal" of Rijeka, also expressed satisfaction with the efforts of the FEC to reduce prices: "We sent more than 500 telexes to suppliers and producers, we asked them for new prices, but they have not answered yet. Among the first to react was 'Jugokeramika,' producers of tile responded, and the interest of customers in those materials has increased sharply."

The respondents in the survey also spoke rather frequently about personal incomes. Thus Ante Kulusic, construction worker in Split, said:

"My work organization has been operating in the red; for years now we have not operated at full capacity, so that our personal income is at the minimum level. As far as I understand these new measures, it will be still worse for us. We will be paying for someone's decision and someone's 'farsightedness' so that in Split there are 20,000 construction workers and 5 or 6 organizations, although half of that would be enough for the work we have. Although we are the affected party, we are supporting all the FEC measures, but we expect that it will be better even for us after this period in which we are willing to sacrifice a part of our earnings."

Why Only Associated Labor?

Ana Martinovic, a worker at the "Djuro Salaj" Cotton Industry in Mostar, says:

"Because of the FEC measures many business collectives have found themselves subject to the Law on Limitation of Personal Incomes. I personally welcome that law, since I am against dividing up what has not been earned. But I wonder if these measures apply only to associated labor? After all, it is always the workers on the list of those threatened, never, for instance, bank personnel."

Ante Zadro, a worker in "Soko-Mostar," says that the FEC measures have driven us to begin to behave like good stewards and to divide up only what has been earned, while Ivan Zovko of "Djuro Salaj" in Mostar says that only work and production can be the basis for distribution.

Ante Markovic, a teacher in Mostar, warns, however, that only the ordinary workers are now beginning to live on the results of their work, while the earnings of officials continue to have all the attributes of salaries and are by and large determined by coefficients. "I find it especially irritating," he adds, "that the salaries of officials are going right up, while the situation in the economy is deteriorating."

Ivan Cubela, a construction worker in the same city, mentioned that people in associated labor are not very well informed about the FEC measures and that there are quite a few misconceptions about the law on "salaries." In his opinion the trade union ought to be of more help here.

"If it were not for the FEC measures," believes Tihomir Tomasevic of Maline, near Slavonski Brod, "we would have South American inflation. It is better not to even think about the consequences. That is why the Law on Temporary

Prohibition of Disposition of the Portion of Social Resources for Personal Incomes and Social Services, nevertheless represents an overall gain for society regardless of the individual loss."

Vedrana Speranda, a cosmetician from Split, holds on the other hand that the FEC measures are short-lived: "I would like to be wrong, but when you take into account the way we get around the regulations and find loopholes in the law, I think that our glorious OUR's, those which are supposed to be affected by these measures, will find some way out and will go unpunished."

Many participants in our survey called attention to the need for persistence in carrying out the FEC measures as well as for enactment of new ones.

"Instructed by the experience of earlier social actions of this kind," says Petar Jovanovic, a worker in Mostar, "this time we must not give support just in words, but it must be through work. We dare not postpone action, since it is the last hour for taking a turn for the better." And Josip Vukusic, pensioner in Split, says:

"Something had to be done since we could not have gone on long in the way we have done up to now. It is just that even these measures must not be in effect for decades. We dare not allow a generation to be born, to go to school, to live, and to die while the stabilization is being carried out. Workers with low incomes and pensioners are paying the highest price. It is well known that those who rowed the Roman galleys had a daily ration of a kilogram of meat, while now there are workers who unfortunately do not earn enough in a day to buy a kilogram of meat."

Saving, But Not for Everyone

"The FEC measures are fine on paper," is the opinion of Davor Gregov, electrician in Zadar, "but I am not sure that everything will be enforced," while Roko Stipanec, a pensioner in the same city, feels that there are too many measures and that it therefore will not be possible to carry them out fully. A selection has to be made, he adds, and the most important things determined. Nikola Sikirica, culture animator from Zadar, thinks on the other hand that the measures are well conceived, but that they include some which hamper the life of the market. In addition, our country is diverse in its level of development and economic structure, so that the decisions cannot operate equally everywhere, nor can they be applied under the same circumstances, and this ought to be taken into account.

All those who make decisions should have to work together, believes Milana Streme, a worker in Mostar. Stressed that the FEC measures must be felt by all, not just by workers in direct production.

The respondents in the survey also made proposals for certain other specific measures. Thus Ivan Marjanovic, who works for "Hercegovina" in Mostar, feels that specific steps should be taken to straighten out the situation in opstina inspectorates, in revenue administrations, in judicial bodies, and the entire administration. There should especially be a check on personnel working in

inspectors in order to eliminate those who are corrupt. And Maja Radic, a salesclerk in Split, says: "A few days ago the FEC chairman, speaking about various things that are wrong and excessive spending, also mentioned hospitals, the desire of every opstina to have, as he put it, a clinical center. It bothered me that he should have referred to hospitals, which are an absolute necessity in normal life, but he did not mention sports arenas, swimming pool complexes, poljudske lepoticе, zetre, MIS-ove, PEP-ove, and similar events which swallow up immense amounts of money."

Soccer More Important Than Agriculture?

Jadranka Marin, a bank employee in Split, feels that the FEC measures also have their deficiencies. "I work in a bank," she says, "and I see all the harm that comes from the drop in the interest rates on foreign currencies, especially on West German marks. Many of our people employed abroad have lost one of their incentives for depositing foreign currencies in our banks."

Marija Krndelj, a high school teacher in Mostar, mentions that the measures must not only be welcomed, they must also be carried out. She calls attention to the need for more effective taxation of individuals according to the property they possess. This would prevent individuals from becoming unjustifiably rich. And Franjo Lukenda, a self-employed craftsman in Ljubuski, criticized the high taxes which self-employed craftsmen must pay. "My school tax in Ljubuski represents all of 12 percent, which is twice as high as what is paid by workers in associated labor. Unless there are changes, we will have to sell our machines in order to meet our obligations to society."

Ivo Nikolic, a private farmer from Sikirevci in Slavonia, feels that all the FEC measures are fine, but that they must be more oriented toward the development of agriculture. "No one actually knows what kind of producer we want, what kind of production per unit area and how much, how much oil, sugar, or milk. Is the combine employee, the associated farmer, or the peasant the right solution? It cannot be a good thing when in a village the soccer team and choral society are better organized than the private farmers. The farming village as it stands today has one foot in the grave and the other in the city, and that certainly is not right."

"Our way out," Mirko Soronda of Slavonski Brod answered in the survey, "lies in restructuring the economy in the direction of exports, and this should be done exclusively on the basis of higher productivity and modernization of technology, and the key to success lies in stimulative remuneration according to results in exporting." In his opinion the FEC measures have not yet guaranteed that.

"People are having a harder and harder time making ends meet, which is why every measure that offers some hope for improvement is welcome and is readily accepted," says Ivan Kanjkovic of Slavonski Brod. "It is just that these measures are felt very little in everyday life, and that is discouraging. People are not envious because someone has more and is living better so long as that is based on work and ability, not on brokering, embezzlement, and theft. If the FEC measures are not accompanied by rigorous penalties for all embezzlers and shady buyers and sellers, all the economic measures and

political agreements will be discredited, and there will be little benefit from them. For us that is the only hope that the ordinary man will after all live more happily, if more modestly."

[Box]

Business Executives: Approval and Reserve

Business executives were also included among those whom staff members of NEDELJNI VJESNIK surveyed. Along with the other citizens polled, they also accept and welcome the FEC measures, but they also, depending on their line of business and economic position, find them incomplete, and in some segments they feel that they will even have an adverse effect. Here are some of the characteristic opinions:

"We judge some of the FEC measures to be constructive. Above all the announced increase of the incentive for exporting products in a higher phase of manufacturing and the real exchange rate of the dollar and the lower interest on credits extended for exports," says Eng Stanko Krpina, chairman of the Business Board of "Vinilplastika" in Zadar. "We accordingly expect that in the second half of the year we will have better conditions for business operation and will increase exports. However, we will have markedly adverse effects from the rollback of prices to the level of February and from the 120-day notice period for announcing new prices. We estimate that up to the end of the year this will increase our loss of 980 million another 800 million."

"All the FEC measures will bring more favorable conditions for the conduct of economic activity in agriculture," we were told by Djuro Simic, chief director of the "Kutjevo" Agricultural and Food Processing Combine. "It is very essential to us to have lower rates of interest on rediscount credits for agricultural products both in production and also in inventories, and this will bring benefits in the second half of the year. We feel, however, that the federal government ought to insist on curbing the prices of production supplies, since the benefits can be quickly lost unless the price of the total input in agriculture is halted (fertilizers, fuel, and so on). Most of the difficulties and the outflow of accumulation have occurred because of interest rate policy, and since the development of this sector has been jeopardized, we feel that it ought to insist on selective interest rates for investment in development. As for 'Kutjevo,' we expect especially good results from the export incentives."

"Measures like this, when there is no opportunity for a selective approach, will in some places have an illogical effect on associated labor. For example, in our work organization," said Tihomir Tolj, MA, a member of the Business Board of the work organization "Nikola Masanovic" factory for manufacturing carbon and graphite products in Dubrovnik, "under these measures we can change prices only after an interval of 120 days after submitting notification to the Federal Bureau for Prices. At the same time the prices of domestic raw materials and production supplies are formed freely, and the prices of those which are imported are rising because of the rising exchange rates of foreign currencies. Moreover, the Law on Foreign Exchange Transactions, which was enacted earlier, restricts opportunities for vertical linkage. Here again there

are illogicalities. The 'N. Masanovic' factory for carbon and graphite products, which is a net importer in foreign trade, is in one of the last priority brackets when it comes to paying for imports under the heading of socially recognized needs in reproduction, while our subcontractors, which are the final exporters of our products, are in the first brackets."

Tolj especially emphasizes the importance of the measures related to realization and distribution of income, judging that they contribute to a considerably more uniform distribution of net income. He gives the example of his own organization, which realizes 10 percent of the gross income in the Dubrovnik economy, 20 percent of the income of the industrial sector, 40 percent of total accumulation of that sector, while it has a share of only 20 percent in the total amount of personal incomes. It is high time, he said, that those who for years have been kept alive in spite of all economic logic should leave the game.

"The FEC measures will correct many deficiencies in the conduct of economic activity and will create greater motivation to export," judges Stjepan Stavlje, commercial director of "Spin Valisa," a producer of upholstered furniture in Slavenska Pozega. Since this collective exports more than half of its output, it especially welcomes the measures to stimulate exports, in particular the preparation of goods for export, but also the other measures of the lower shipping rates, the reduction of interest rates, and so on.

Bozo Jusup, chairman of the Business Board of the work organization "Tanker-komerc" of Zadar, expressed full support for the FEC measures, although, as he says, his collective will also have adverse consequences. All the measures which apply to a foreign trade organization, he explains, will apply to them even though they are also involved in nautical tourism and have a cargo transshipment terminal, yet they are not given recognition for the impact of seasonal operation for the segment of nautical tourism in their total business, so that accumulation is set aside for it, for instance, just as it is for the trade sector. These measures, Jusup says, undoubtedly stimulate exports, but there is also room for a higher-quality treatment of exports. In subsequent versions more consideration should be paid to the specific nature of individual organizations.

Although the "pruning" of investments which the federal government is envisaging will not be good for builders, even in that activity they hope for better days. "First of all," says Ivan Jurkovic, chief director of the Construction and Industrial Combine of the "Pozega" Production Work Organization of Slavenska Pozega, "this applies to the drop of interest rates, and we also anticipate more consistent insistence on equalization of conditions for the realization of income. We also anticipate that a more orderly approach will be taken to organizing the efforts of construction firms at foreign construction projects, since we often have lost lucrative business because of disloyal competition among domestic bidders. The measures," Jurkovic adds, "must not be confined to partial solutions, but they should be developed and elaborated."

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ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

PLANNED AGRICULTURAL INCREASES TO 1990

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 86 p 5

Expectations by 1990

Plan for Abundance

[Text] Starting with assessments based on previous research of conditions and possibilities for development, the Draft Plan calls for agricultural production in the 1986-1990 period to achieve an average annual growth of about 5.4 percent, or 6.8 percent in the social sector and approximately 5.0 percent in the individual sector (based on 1985 production).

The following forecasts have been made for the most important agricultural products in agricultural production in 1990: grains, 22.5 million tons, including 6.3 million tons of wheat, of which at least 4 million tons will be purchased; 15 million tons of corn; 8.5 million tons of sugar beets and 1.05 million tons of sugar; about 320,000 tons of edible oil products; a total of 1.6 million tons of meat (445,000 tons of beef, 640,000 tons of pork, 75,000 tons of lamb, and 350,000 tons of poultry); and 5.6 billion liters of milk. Production of cereal grains will increase to about 950 kilograms per capita. A noticeable increase in production of fruit, grapes, and vegetables is foreseen.

Planned production of WHEAT in 1990 (6.3 million tons) will be 90 percent of the quantity foreseen for the year 2000 (7 million tons) and exceed production in 1985 (4.862 million tons) by 1.438 million tons (29.6 percent). Projected domestic consumption of wheat of 151.5 kilograms (in flour per inhabitant in 1990) presupposes consumption of 4.8-4.9 million tons of wheat grain; this means that in 1990 at least 10 percent of commercial consumption could be set aside in reserves, a quantity of 480,000-490,000 tons, so that about one million tons of wheat would remain for exports.

Planned production of CORN in 1990 (15 million tons) will be 73.2 percent of the quantity foreseen for the year 2000 (20.5 million tons) and exceed estimated production in 1985 (9.367 million tons) by 5.663 million tons (60.1 percent). Projected domestic consumption of corn of 11.5 million tons (10.5 million tons for industrial processing) means that in 1990 at least 10 percent of commercial consumption (1.15 million tons) could be set aside

in reserves, so that about 2.35 million tons of corn would remain for exports.

Planned production of SUGAR in 1990 (1.05 million tons) will be 80 percent of the quantity foreseen for the year 2000 and exceed estimated production in 1985 (0.8 million tons) by 0.24 million tons, or by about 30 percent. Projected domestic consumption of sugar of about 36 kilograms per capita in 1990 presupposes consumption of about 854,500 tons; this means that in 1990 at least 10 percent of sugar could be set aside in commodity reserves (85,450 tons), so that about 110,000 tons of sugar would remain for exports.

Planned production of EDIBLE OILS in 1990 of 320,000 tons will be 50 percent of the quantity foreseen for the year 2000, but will be double production expected in 1985 (160,000 tons). Projected commercial consumption of edible oils of 13.6 kilograms per capita in 1990 presupposes total consumption of about 320,000 tons, the quantity projected for production, so that reserves and exports will not be possible.

Planned production of MEAT in 1990 (1.6 million tons) will be only 50.3 percent of production foreseen for the year 2000 (3.18 million tons), but will exceed production expected in 1985 (1.25 million tons) by 0.35 million tons or 20 percent. Projected domestic consumption of meat will amount to about 58.5 kilograms per capita in 1990. This level of consumption presupposes total domestic consumption of about 1.39 million tons; about 210,000 tons of meat would remain for exports, not counting the five percent of commercial consumption of meat that is subtracted from export quantities for commodity reserves.

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ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

ENERGOINVEST LEADS TOP TEN EXPORTERS

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 86 p 1

According to the Newest Rankings of the Institute for Foreign Trade

[Text] "Energoinvest" in Sarajevo is the leading Yugoslav exporter according to the latest rankings compiled by the Institute for Foreign Trade in Belgrade. In six months this year "Energoinvest" has supplied foreign buyers with goods valued at 168.1 million dollars. The "Iskra" Federal Organization of Associated Labor in Ljubljana, whose exports reached 116.2 million dollars in value, occupies second place on the list of our 300 leading exporters. UNIS in Sarajevo is next with deliveries of "heavy" equipment valued at 97.4 million dollars, followed by the "Crvena Zastava" Factories in Kragujevac with 88 million, "Uljanik" in Pula with 76 million, the "3 May" Federal Organization of Associated Labor in Rijeka with 67.6 million, "Rade Koncar" in Zagreb with 60.2 million, "Sipad" in Sarajevo with 59.5, and "Prva Petoletka" in Trstenik with 55.3 million. IMV in Novo Mesto, which has shipped products worth 55.2 million dollars out of the country, is tenth on the list.

These ten leading exporters accounted for 843.5 million dollars of the total value of 4.685 billion dollars which Yugoslav exports reached in the first 6 months of this year. "Uljanik" in Pula was the most successful exporter in this period. Against its 76 million dollars in exports, it imported 16.8 million dollars' worth of goods. Its positive balance in foreign exchange earnings was almost 60 million dollars.

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ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

PORTS SIGN JOINT PLAN TO ATTRACT FOREIGN SHIPPING

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by T. Kapetanic]

Development of our ports still autarchical.

Goods Pass Over Other Seas.

Representatives of seaports signed an Agreement on a Joint Development Plan--does that also mean a joint appearance on the world market?--Neighboring countries are deciding on other ports--Why?

[Text] Ten seaports in Yugoslavia--Kopar, Rijeka, Pula, Zadar, Sibenik, Split, Ploce, Metkovic, Dubrovnik and Bar--recently signed an Autonomous Agreement on a Joint Development Plan, which represents one of the first such agreements among representatives of the port economy. Seaports handled more than 21 million tons of cargo last year, only 2 million tons more than the previous year. Coordinated development and increased cooperation among businessmen in the port economy have been expected for almost 10 years or more. Not even the newest agreement among the businessmen is a matter of "good will" and complete agreement on the need for broader cooperation. The problem is that neighboring ports, primarily in Italy, have begun, through better organization and more rapid creation of conditions for receiving turnover, to take away a significant part of the cargo of our traditional partners in Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. We are reacting according to old customs, weakly in terms of competition, not cleverly enough, and slowly.

Foreign Competition Neglected

For a long time seaports have already emphasized the need for better rail connections with the hinterlands and completely supporting the development and modernization of railroads, infrastructure, and transportation. On the other hand, the ports themselves have lagged far behind modern trends in loading and unloading cargo. Another thing--which only confirms our careless attitude toward all phases of cargo transport--is that the Social Agreement on Transit and the Autonomous Agreement on Port Transit continue to be ignored. Some things must now be given proper attention. It was clear even

to a layman that the development of ports also presupposes coordination, but up until now each of our ports has believed that it is sufficient unto itself. Implementation of the Law on Customs Zones is also expected to make possible and set in motion the development of ports and an increase in the foreign exchange inflow. The question of financing the construction of port infrastructure has remained unresolved. This is now a much easier problem, which will be solved by uniting interested businessmen. Seaports are expected to invest more than 64 billion dinars in new facilities by the end of the middle period.

"Covering both eyes", the domestic port economy has remained almost insensitive to increasingly tough competition, primarily at the nearby port of Trieste. Italian representatives have recently had very intensive contacts and discussions with representatives of Austria and Hungary about increasing traffic through the Italian port. Reductions for Austrian goods in Trieste Port were agreed upon at the meetings. The most significant reductions were lower fees and taxes for the transport of petroleum (20 percent). The oil transit tax was reduced by 80 percent and taxes for other goods by at least 20 percent. Port fees were also reduced by a third. The Italians also promised to facilitate the customs procedure for petroleum transit. In turn, Austria will promote greater use of Trieste Port throughout its economy. Trieste has also increased investments in the port itself and is improving infrastructure--the Trieste-Udino-Filiah highway will already be put into operation at the end of this year, and reportedly the rail line through Ponto Bana will be completed in the next several years (although earlier programs had called for its completion only in 1996). It should be mentioned that Austrian shipments, particularly imports, are increasing sharply through Polish ports, which impose significantly lower transit fees than Adriatic ports. As early as 1984 total Austrian shipments through two Polish ports amounted to more than 930,000 tons, with a yearly growth rate of 13 percent.

Others more efficient and--less expensive

These examples indicate sufficiently clearly that the story and illusion that we have perpetrated for many years--that no one can take away our comparative advantages in transportation--are being increasingly refuted; all branches of our transportation have been paying more and more attention of late to competitive trends in neighboring countries which are not at all suitable for our carriers. What is happening now shows that the route through northern European ports is more efficient and less expensive; this is significant primarily for our ports, but also for our imports and exports. (Domestic organizations have no special privileges in using Adriatic ports.) "We give less favorable conditions to our exporters than those enjoyed by exporters in European countries that do not lie on a seacoast." This statement was made by IVAN BRNELIC, republic secretary for transportation in Croatia.

As far as economic trade with foreign countries is concerned, in the opinion of many authorities, transportation has been almost completely left to fend for itself against exceptionally strong international competition and its own high costs; against old, outdated, and inadequate facilities, and at the same time against protection as well as various forms of cost reductions, incentives for investment, and direct state intervention, offered by other countries to their own firms.

A lesson should be learned from this.

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MILITARY

POLAND

MILITARY PUSHES YOUTH RECRUITMENT DRIVE

Pomeranian Military District Summer Camp

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by staff ensign Z. Pazdowski: "Pomeranian Military District Summer Camp"]

[Text] One of the recreational facilities prepared by the Pomeranian Military District for young people is located in Gaski near Sarbinow. Patronage over the camp is exercised by the Higher Officers' School of the Air Defense Forces.

The first group of campers has already finished their time at the camp. One hundred three people participated. The second group arrived on the eve of the July holiday and will remain until 8 August; the third group is expected to remain from 10 through 28 August.

Currently, there are 102 campers in Gaski, including 42 boys. The camp commandant is Lieutenant Jacek Browski and his deputy is platoon ensign Wieslaw Noga. Supervision belongs to a group of third-year student cadets from the political school in Koszalin.

The young people who come to Gaski not only have fun, but also work--4 hours a day. The first group helped in harvesting sugar beets around the fruit enterprise in Dworek; the group currently in camp is supporting the work force of the District Enterprise for Pedigree Animal Husbandry in Gaski by treating cabbage and corn. The third group will gather apples in Dworek.

The campers are guaranteed good social and living standards. They sleep in tents with wooden floors, have electricity, and also have small lockers for personal items. Two tents have been connected for a large club room; there is table tennis, badminton, chess, rings, team sport balls and a functioning library. In the summer, the camp even has a movie house.

Jaroslaw Draban currently heads the seven-man camp council and Jan Kowalczyk is responsible for the duties of quartermaster.

Every group goes on two auto excursions to Kolobrzeg. These trips also include boating and water activities, visiting local military museums and placing wreaths at the monument of Zaslabin. The young people are often guests at

the Koszalin military school where they visit the hall of traditions and the museum of the Air Defense Forces. Twice a week, two film features are shown, and every group invites war veterans to come and speak to them. At the same time, one does not have to look too far for those who are interested in shooting. The most important events in camp life are noted in a chronicle which is rich in pictures and drawings.

One other thing--the campers have their own song which is sung every evening during retreat. Nobody here complains about being bored. The young people return home satisfied and rested; they also return home with some extra money which they can then use for additional recreation.

Air Defense Forces Unit Works With Scouts

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Aug 86 p 6

[Article by SJ: "Soldiers and Scout Cooperate"]

[Text] Units of the National Air Defense have maintained for many years now close contacts with the inhabitants of those regions in which they are stationed. Particularly close ties of friendship bind the cadres and soldiers of basic military service with young school-age people, scouts and the teachers of many elementary and secondary schools.

The profession officers, ensigns and NCOs of the First Air Fighter Regiment, "Warsaw," of the National Air Defense are particularly active socially. They can be met on parents committees; they also participate in educational and training activities, deliver lectures and informal talks, and thus make a major contribution to the shaping of patriotic attitudes in the younger generation. As a result of this activity, many schools, which bear the name of the First Fighter Regiment, "Warsaw," of the National Air Defense, maintain consistent ties with their patron.

The name is also borne by the scout troop in Minsk Mazowiecki. The cooperation of the regiment's soldiers with this troop's scouts has continued for many years thanks to the personnel of the Military Society of Instructors of the Polish Boy Scouts and positively affects the ideological education of the younger generation. The scouts are invited to academy and evening ceremonies, participate in such events as days of the open barracks, and become familiar with the rich traditions and the everyday life of the oldest unit of the Polish Air Force.

The Military Society of Instructors of the Polish Boy Scouts in the regiment, whose founder was Polish Boy Scouts instructor Lieutenant Jerzy Mandal, actively supports the troop's programed activity and organizes jointly with the scouts many successful ventures. Members of the Military Society of Instructors also support with personnel those camps organized by the scouts themselves, helping not only to solve organizational problems, but educational ones as well. The most involved instructors of the Military Society of Instructors of the First Regiment, "Warsaw," in the social activity for the benefit of the "Polish Boy Scouts" troop in Minsk Mazowiecki--as was revealed

in a letter of appreciation sent to the Command of the National Air Defense Forces by the leadership of the Polish Boys Scouts' troop in Minsk Mazowiecki—include: Pawel Papis, Kazimierz Chochura, Henryk Piotrowski, Eugeniusz Karpinski and Waldemar Andrzejewski.

Commo Troops School Recruits ZSMP Youth

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Tomasz Kalinowski: "Military Reconnaissance of ZSMP Youth"]

[Text] Almost from the beginning of vacation in Zegrze, young people affiliated with the Socialist Union of Polish Youth (ZSMP) arrive for three 10-day periods in a recreation-training camp.

The commandant of the third period, Captain Witold Korneszczyk, states: "The objective of our camps is to encourage our young people to enter secondary and higher military schools. Thus we are here and cooperate with the Air Force Higher Military school. We want to show young people how military life looks, that studying at our school entails not only learning and much work, but also culture, amusement, sports and recreation. Boys and girls (we have one huntress at our camp) have the opportunity to get to know older friends, visit the school, see our learning and recreational equipment and facilities. Not all know that each subgroup has its own sailing boat, and as soon as the season begins, the lagoon has no secrets for our students."

Tents are set up in rows. There is a guard at the service entry, just as in a military camp.

"We learned a bit about the army here," says Grzegorz Czardyback, a pupil of the 4th grade of the Technikum in Oswiecim. "This is my first camp of this type. I even regret a bit that I did not visit the real thing with actual equipment."

Jaroslav Lukasiewicz from Goldapa adds: "We have routine duties, we can acquaint ourselves with weapons and even shoot. It seems that the military is not at all as difficult as some of my friends said. Who knows, maybe I will decide to take an examination for one of the military schools."

His friend from the same area, Kazimierz Milewski, says: "I will already be studying in September at the Ensigns School of the WOPI in Koszalin; I will be a professional soldier."

On Monday, 4 August 1986, communications minister Professor Wladyslaw Majewski and chief of the Communications Forces of the Ministry of Defense, Brigadier General Henryk Andracki, visited the camp. They were accompanied by the commandant of the Higher Officers School of the Communications Forces, Colonel Zbigniew Chruscinski. The guests visited the camp and answered questions asked by the young people.

It turned out that the scope of interests on the part of the young people was quite extensive - technical questions dominated, as well as those dealing with military and civilian communications. Barbara Brania, the only girl present, wanted to know when finally women would be allowed to enroll in the officers' schools.

Both Professor Majewski and General Andracki told the young people what they did. Much attention and time was devoted to issues of modern technology in communications, the telephonization of the country, and the possibilities and changes for developing this sector of the economy.

At the end of their visit in Zegrze, the guests were led by the commandant through the lecture halls and laboratories of the Communications School.

12247/12859

CSO: 2600/595

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SECRETARY OF CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PITRA ADDRESSES RALLY

PM241054 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 5

[Speech by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ) Central Committee, at 27 June friendship rally in Cacem]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

Dear Portuguese friends,

It was with great joy that we accepted the invitation from your party leadership to pay our official party delegation's visit. I am very glad to be able on this occasion to greet your rally today on behalf of the Czechoslovak Communists and of the entire working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

I wish to express from this platform full support for and solidarity with the PCP's struggle for the working class' and peasants' rights. We know that your struggle is not easy. That is why we greatly appreciate the courage and principles of the PCP, which consistently defends the gains of the April [1974] revolution against the right-wing governments' attempts to limit and eliminate the gains won by the workers.

The pressure by the reactionary and regressive forces, especially represented by U.S. imperialism, against all progressives has recently increased. Imperialism is aware of its historical incapacity. That is why it is attempting to prolong its existence and halt the peoples' revolutionary struggle by starting crazy arms races, even in space. That is why it is interfering in countries' internal affairs, threatening them, attacking states which defend their freedom and independence, and leading mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The brutal U.S. aggression against Libya is one of the latest demonstrations of this dangerous policy based on positions of strength.

But the Czechoslovak Communists are convinced that there are forces in the world capable of dispelling these somber prospects.

To strengthen class solidarity is an urgent task for communists in this complex present-day world. The reason is that their joint activity contributes decisively to the expansion of cooperation among all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

Czechoslovakia is a small country in central Europe. Our country's area is one-third larger than Portugal's. We have almost 16 million inhabitants. But we are a staunch part of the powerful socialist community. We started to build socialism in our country 40 years ago. Building it is no easy task. It requires learning a great deal and performing a great deal of selfless work. We are not building socialism under ideal conditions. We are building it at the same time as a stubborn struggle against the capitalist world, which wishes socialism nothing good. On the contrary. Its representatives openly state that their final aim is to destroy socialism. They have waged a huge psychological war against us and use economic pressure. They apply discriminatory measures in foreign trade. They are accelerating a feverish arms race. All this with a single aim—to turn back the wheel of human history, which is oriented toward social progress and socialism.

The bourgeoisie is doing its utmost to prevent the peoples living in the capitalist or the developing world from knowing the real truth about life in the socialist countries, their successes, or their peace-loving policy.

Our country is not rich in fertile fields or mineral wealth, but we have a skillful and hardworking people who are building a just social system. We do not know what unemployment, poverty, hunger, or lack of security are. Our national economy is constantly developing. We produce 7.5 quintals of cereals per inhabitant, 1 metric ton of steel, 8.4 metric tons of coal, and 5,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. We construct yearly about 100,000 new homes and manufacture cars and trucks, modern locomotives, aircraft, robots, computers, and so forth.

Behind all these facts lies the honest work of the people who are masters of their land.

Thanks to the collectivization of our agriculture, any difference between the living standard in cities and that in the countryside has virtually ceased to exist.

Education is free and accessible to all who have the ability to study. Some 60 percent of working class and peasant young people study in higher education. Medical care is free. The Czechoslovak public health service is one of the most highly developed in the world. Nowadays there is one doctor per 275 inhabitants. Just by way of comparison, I would like to point out that in the United States there is one doctor per 600 inhabitants. Socialist society pays great attention to mothers and children, and helps newly married couples. Every mother has 26 weeks' paid maternity leave after the birth of her child. And I could carry on pointing out more and more facts in this way, but our people take these things for granted. You yourselves know very well what it is to have or not to have work and

security for yourselves and for your children. All that I am telling you is not propaganda but the reality of socialist Czechoslovakia.

Bourgeois propaganda continues to put it about that socialism has these or those defects. We do not deny that we have a number of weak points, but socialism is a new social system, and has not yet had all the experiences. The question which arises is as follows: "What society has history so far known which is more perfect than socialism?" Mankind knows nothing more progressive, just, and humanitarian than the socialist social system. It alone is capable of surmounting all the horrible afflictions of the present-day world--poverty, hunger, illiteracy, or ecological problems. All these problems do not represent a legacy of socialism. Nobody can blame socialism. In all the countries in which the people have taken power into their hands, they have surmounted or are gradually surmounting social inequality, backwardness, poverty, hunger, and illiteracy.

We have not yet succeeded in accomplishing everything. But what we only dreamed about at the start of building socialism became a reality long ago. However, our people's demands are increasing. The rising generation has its own ideas about its living and working conditions. That is why the socialist countries cannot rest on their laurels. Thus at our 17th congress, held in March this year, we debated how to work even better to create conditions for a further improvement in our people's living standard, to consolidate our country's defense capability, and, in accordance with our means, to make an even greater contribution to the development of the international workers and revolutionary movement.

The 17th CPCZ Congress is a demonstration of our party's ideological and political unity, its cohesion and staunch loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, and its adherence to the people, socialism, and peace. It was characterized by its profound internationalist spirit and by its support for the anti-militarist and anti-imperialist struggle of all the revolutionary and peace-loving forces of the present time. The congress endorsed the Soviet Union's extensive peace program, approved at the Soviet Communists' 27th congress, aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as all other weapons of mass destruction, and at a lasting peace on our planet.

The congress reaffirmed our foreign policy's priority of the consolidation of friendship and the enhancement of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union. Our main task is to exploit on a vast scale the advantages of socialism in the various countries, as well as within the framework of the whole socialist community. All this requires that we seek new and more efficient forms of cooperation in all fields.

The 17th congress paid close attention to the issues of our society's internal evolution. The strategic line of acceleration of socioeconomic development, based especially on the intensive application of scientific and technical progress, sets the task of achieving growth of over two-thirds of GNP over the next 15 years. Only in this way will it be possible

to create the resources necessary for growth by at least a half in the inhabitants' personal consumption. We propose a further increase in social consumption, more determined resolution of ecological problems, and an even greater broadening of the people's participation in the management of state and public affairs. In this way we wish to ensure a materially and spiritually richer life for our citizens and an improvement in their living and working conditions.

The program approved by the congress is in keeping with our real means. It expresses the workers' basic wishes and interests and is fully in harmony with the efforts of all the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

Our party contemplates this program's implementation with complete confidence in its own forces. Throughout its 65-year-long history the party has always been at the head of the workers' struggle for socialism and has always striven with honor in that struggle. It has always directed and directs its activities for the benefit of the working people, in the effort for progress and peace.

Our party's program laid down by the 17th congress has won broad support from the people of Czechoslovakia. The National Front coalition, which, in addition to the CPCZ, comprises four other political parties and over 20 mass organizations, has also adopted the program as its own. At the end of May, elections were held in Czechoslovakia. Over 99 percent of the voters voted for the National Front's candidates.

In conclusion I would also like to tell you, comrades: There are an enormous number of unresolved problems in the world—for instance, the problems of energy, water, food, diseases, illiteracy, the environment, and many others. But the main problem is safeguarding peace. Only in peace is it possible for us to continue to develop human civilization. We cannot allow it to be destroyed. And that such a danger exists is perfectly clear. And all this is because of the existence of inhuman imperialism. Back in 1916, Lenin described the bourgeoisie's thinking correctly when he said: "Capitalist barbarity is stronger than superior civilization. Wherever you go, at each step you find tasks which mankind could perform immediately. Capitalism, which has accumulated enormous wealth and made people slaves of that wealth, prevents it. It has resolved the most complex technical problems and prevented technical defects from occurring because of the poverty and ignorance of millions of inhabitants, because of the stupid greed of a handful of millionaires. [sentence as published] Civilization, freedom, and wealth under capitalism call to mind the story of the satiated rich man who is rotting alive and does not let the young man live. But the young man is growing and will win, cost what it may."

Comrades, what has changed since that time in the bourgeoisie's thinking and conduct? Only the fact that it is even more cruel. We cannot remain passive. We must wage the struggle for life, for peace, and for a better future for the working people. The whole of our people and all peace-loving

forces support the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Pact member countries, contained in the proposals of the representatives of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee at the meeting in Budapest. If they were implemented, mankind would be safe from the nuclear threat. We view these initiatives as an enormous galvanizing impetus for the general stimulation of the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace on our common planet.

Comrades,

We are sincerely glad to be able to observe for several days together with you the zeal and enthusiasm of the Portuguese Communists, with whom the CPCZ has ties of many years of fraternal cooperation--cooperation based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Last, I would like to convey now to the PCP and to those taking part in today's rally greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee and from its general secretary, Comrade Gustav Husak, and to wish you many successes in the struggle for a democratic turnabout in political and social life in Portugal. I wish to assure you that the PCP has a loyal friend and worthy ally in the CPCZ in the struggle for peace and progress in the world. I am very well aware that you are not working under easy conditions, but your struggle is just. In conclusion, I would like to assure you of the Czechoslovak workers' constant support in your difficult and complex struggle.

/9604

CSO: 3542/159

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED TACTICS, ACTIONS IN WEST BERLIN ASSESSED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Sep 86 p 6

[Article by Prof Dr Wolfgang Seiffert, formerly professor of International Commercial Law and Comparative Law at the GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence, now on the staff of the Christian-Albrecht University in Kiel: "The Stream of Asylum Seekers Serves the GDR as Leverage"]

[Text] This and that attempt has shed light on a corner of the political strategy of the SED with regard to the old Reich capital, Berlin. In the West the problem of asylum seekers is seen only on the surface, one suspects only an economic interest of the GDR in the business that can be done in transporting asylum seekers. Some speculate that through financial considerations (for example, in the form of new loans) the GDR could be induced to let dry up the stream of asylum seekers from Schoenefeld airport to West Berlin. Only a few point out that, for the GDR, it is a matter of status problems.

Yet the latest thrusts by the GDR are part of a long-term and fundamental conception of the SED, which is not primarily concerned with a change in the four-power status per se, but rather with raising the GDR's status in international law connected with it vis-a-vis the three Western Allies and also the FRG, which would also change the GDR's position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union in its favor. One can correctly assess the position of the GDR and draw appropriate conclusions only if one considers GDR intentions in the light of this fundamental principle.

It is, therefore, a fallacy to assume that the initiative for the latest thrusts of the GDR came from Moscow, or that the Soviet Union had pushed the GDR in this direction and the SED leadership had given in--against its will--to this pressure. These are views which do not go far enough. Naturally, the SED leadership coordinated it with Moscow (how, and in how far, is another question) and naturally, the Soviet Union first of all had to back the GDR in the question of asylum seekers.

First Signs of Hardening after the SED Party Congress in April

Yet the continuing Berlin drive had its incision in the Politburo of the SED. Although there may be nuances in assessing the usefulness of this action among individual members of the Politburo--they are all agreed on the matter and on the objective.

This already became clear in observing the latest party congress of the SED in April. After the vain attempt to make Bonn give in in some way to the so-called "Gera demands," and the failed attempts to make Honecker's visit into a state visit, thereby upgrading the GDR politically and legally, the SED shifted--hardly noticed in the West--to using Berlin as leverage in its policy of raising the status of the GDR.

The core of this position is, for one thing, the thesis of two sovereign states, independent of each other, which are autonomous in internal and external affairs. Honecker had already claimed it in the confrontation with Moscow in mid-1984, and he had it confirmed at the party congress in April. Secondly, part of this position is that East Berlin as the "capital" is an integral part of the GDR, that the four-power status is valid only for West Berlin, which is not a part of the FRG and must not be governed by it.

Nothing Is To Be Settled in Berlin Any Longer Without the GDR

Even before its party congress, the SED with its theme "750 Years Berlin" had dug up the claim from the SED arsenal of the Fifties' and Sixties'--which contradicts the facts and the legal situation--that occupation of the Western sectors of Berlin by the three Western powers had not touched "the affiliation of all of Berlin with the Soviet occupation zone." At the same time it was proclaimed that "there had never been" a four-power status of Berlin "dissociated from the content and the objectives of the Potsdam Agreement."

It is obvious, however, that the GDR, especially in Berlin, does not enjoy the autonomy claimed. From the beginning, Berlin constituted in the agreements of the four victor nations regarding postwar Germany the "special area of Berlin," and precisely this was confirmed in the quadripartite agreement of 1971. For it is an agreement among the four powers on this very area. The GDR is not a signatory state of the agreement, but only a "competent German authority" which becomes active on the mandate of and within the framework of the principles stipulated by the four powers. The "Declaration of the Four Powers of 9 November 1972" (therefore also of the Soviet Union), to which insufficient attention is being paid, had confirmed this with regard to membership of the two German states in the United Nations.

Nevertheless, new actions by the GDR start precisely there. It is of secondary importance to the GDR whether, through the pressure of the stream of asylum seekers to West Berlin, it can bring the three Allies to establish permanent identity controls at the sector border of East Berlin, thus turning the demarcation line into a border with international character, or whether it will even lead to negotiations and agreements with the Western Allies, or with the Berlin Senate under a mandate by the three Allies with the GDR (any jurisdictions by Bonn are energetically rejected by the GDR). In each case the SED is determined to get the GDR

into the role of a sovereign subject of international law without whose agreement questions concerning West Berlin cannot be settled.

One could argue here that several agreements between the Berlin Senate and the GDR have already been concluded: for example, on the exchange of territory and visitors' regulations. But this objection overlooks the fact that in content these are technical questions, and in form they are mandated negotiations and agreements between "competent German authorities" which were concluded in implementation of the four-power agreement of 1971. The structure of the four-power agreement (in which the GDR became active as a "German authority" mandated by the Soviet Union, but is not a party to the agreement) was, therefore, preserved in every respect. With the goodwill of the GDR (and the Soviet Union) such a settlement could also be found for the problem of asylum seekers. But the reaction of the GDR to all such or similar considerations shows that it does not want that. And the reaction of the Soviet Union shows that it does not want to urge the GDR openly and disavow its sovereign ideas. Furthermore, the GDR can point out that the Schoenefeld airport is undeniably located on the territory of the GDR and that the Soviet Union, also, recognizes East Berlin as an integral part of the GDR.

The latest semi-official declarations by the GDR leave no doubt that the SED wants to provoke the three Western powers and the Berlin Senate to either introduce "proper controls" at the sector crossings, or that the three Allies or the Berlin Senate, respectively, reach contractual accords with the GDR government on the modalities of granting transit through the GDR to and from West Berlin.

It can be assumed that the latter would suit SED interests even better than would the introduction of border management—which is not to be expected—at the sector border by the Western powers. In the latter case, the decisive factor would be that the GDR would break through the contractual structure postulated in the quadripartite agreement regarding Berlin (and this is an issue concerning Germany as a whole) and would act as an autonomous contractual person and party to the agreement in an issue as serious as that of transit to and from Berlin. The consequences not only for the status of Berlin, but also for the status of the GDR (and the FRG) are obvious: by reducing the four-power status to the Western sectors of the city, the GDR would have advanced another step and would itself have become a sovereign contractual partner of the Western powers or the Berlin Senate who in this question acts "autonomously" and "independently" in its internal and external affairs, unlike the Berlin Senate and the FRG. Furthermore, such a success by the GDR would also serve the purpose of cutting back the Soviet Union's freedom of control in Berlin (and Germany as a whole).

It so happens that this conception of power politics of the SED will hardly be successful. But the SED evidently hopes that the pressure of the stream of asylum seekers will at least stir up matters. Furthermore, there are always some Western politicians who—mostly not understanding the basic background reasons—advise a deal of "cash for the stream of asylum seekers."

But the SED leadership is driven mainly by the dilemma that the Soviet Union, which continues to be sole guarantor of its political existence, is not only economically at a low point from which, despite Gorbachev, it will probably not emerge until the end of the century, but it also has lost influence internationally and will be forced to make substantial concessions vis-a-vis the United States. The SED leadership returned rather disillusioned from the February party congress in Moscow. Only a successful breaking out can help which, in case of success, can balance the Soviet loss of importance and face through raising one's own status, and can counter the possible "wrong tracks" of the present or future general secretary in Moscow.

A Challenge Bordering on Provocation

If matters are not deceiving, the "hard" position of the GDR on the issue of asylum seekers will continue for quite some time. This fundamental background does not exclude that the GDR--recognizing the hopelessness of its thrust--will then strive for a "compromise" and will be moved to give in for money. For, next to its worry about the Soviet guarantee of its existence, it is most concerned about the transition of its key industries to the modern technology of computers and microprocessors. That requires money, foreign exchange, and cooperation with Western industry. But the amounts probably needed by the GDR cannot be raised even by the FRG. This, also, explains the hardness of the present GDR position.

The three Western powers, the FRG and the Berlin Senate will, therefore, be well advised if they do not see matters as less important than they are, and answer with firmness a challenge which is already assuming the dimensions of a provocation.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

'HUMANISM' OF RCP FOREIGN POLICY OUTLINED

Bucharest CONTEMPORANUL in Romanian No 34, 22 Aug 86 p 16

[Article by Victor Ducelescu]

[Text] A brilliant expression of the national interests of the Romanian people and of building the multilaterally developed socialist society on our land, Romania's foreign policy is characterized by a high humanism, by the promotion, recognition and dedication of essential values for peace of the nations' security on the international level.

Brilliantly guided by the prodigious theoretical works of the party's secretary general and country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, socialist Romania is giving crucial importance to the problems of peace and disarmament, considering that achievement of a lasting peace in the world at the present historic time is the decisive condition for survival of humanity but also the basic requirement for the progress and prosperity of all nations, for preserving and protecting the values created by humanity throughout its thousands of years of history. The innovative scientific thinking of Romania's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for that reason gives to the people's right to life and peace a basic dimension in forging the new building of a world of peace, from which inequalities would have to disappear while liberty and the people's sovereignty would become perennial values, irreversibly recognized and guaranteed against any infringements or demonstrations of force. From the high tribunal of congresses and international conferences and in direct talks with foreign heads of state and press representatives, the leader of socialist Romania has stressed vigorously the idea of the defense of peace, an urgent requirement for unity of all democratic, progressive and realistic forces throughout the world for safeguarding the people's most valuable right, the right to life and peace.

The Romanian president's view of life, an innovative view, a broad, highly original view of remarkable scientific content, marked by the personality of its creative genius, substantiates the achievement of peace on respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples, on eliminating all demonstrations of the policy of force and inequalities from international life in order to thus be able in a climate of cooperation to achieve a democratic solution to the big problems currently concerning the entire community of states in the interest of all humanity. Contrasting with what the history of political thought has simply labeled "pacivism," the Romanian peace doctrine bases the idea of peace on abolishing any

forms of the old policy, on the requirement for making structural changes in the international system, in full consensus with all people's aspirations for something better and with the need for them to live together in a world of peace, freed of the nuclear nightmare, of the danger of any conflagrations and wars. Giving expression to this original doctrine of deep international resonance, Romanian diplomacy has taken action through the years in the United Nations and other international organs, advancing the concrete and especially appreciated proposals in the area of disarmament. Romania's president has developed and is developing prodigious activity in the area of political contacts with other heads of state, with leaders of parties and organizations in order to have the triumph of the spirit of reason over any considerations of prestige, ambitions or desires for assertion of one country or another in international life. With courage and perseverance, with constancy and dignity, Romania's president repeatedly has addressed the heads of the world's big nations--the USSR and the United States--by making an insistent appeal that they can arrive at specific results in the disarmament negotiations through direct diplomatic treaties, a process which in the current stage involves to the highest degree clearness and realism from the big nations' leaders but also the active participation of all other countries. Romanian initiatives in the area of disarmament, the 18 million signatures on "The Appeal for Peace," the gigantic meetings and demonstrations which have taken place in recent years throughout the country, the organizations and hosting of prestigious demonstrations taking place during the International Year of Youth, the undisputable fact that Romania's president today is known throughout the world as a brilliant hero of peace have meant that Romania's prestige should grow steadfastly all over the world and that Romania's foreign policy should permanently take on the values of authentic humanism of action.

Vitally concerned with the problems of peace and security in Europe, Romania has worked out a clear concept of the content, dimensions and ways for achieving security and cooperation on the continent. Actively participating in the work of the Conference for European Security and Cooperation in all its phases, Romania is taking consistent action to implement the documents adopted in Helsinki, to transform our continent, supersaturated with weapons, into a "Europe of peace," a continent of collaboration and faith among nations. It is our country's conviction that this continent of Europe, possessing an impressive history and linked with the creation of brilliant cultural values, today can offer the entire world the picture of a continent of peace, despite vicissitudes in which, if the European people take consistent action, the relations among countries and peoples will be irreversibly guided by the principles of international law and from which the military arsenals will disappear completely, with the idea of collaboration prevailing.

A determined promoter of having all states steadfastly apply the principles of international law which he feels have the same value as "water and air for man's existence," Romania's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, is taking consistent action so that relations among countries and peoples are governed by the standards of law and international morals, so that the old policy of force, with all manifestations of it, is completely replaced by a new policy of peace, respect, collaboration and faith among all peoples of the world. In Romania's concept it is absolutely necessary to increase the role of the norms and principles of international law as rules for the states' international behavior. Romania's consistent concern with raising the degree of the obligatory nature of international laws is a proof of the authentic humanism which runs through

the country's foreign policy, a humanism expressed in the preeminence of justice over the policy of force, in the requirement for the permanence of the obligatory nature of respect for the standards of law by all peoples, eliminating any demonstrations from relations among countries which are incompatible with a humanist spirit, which should constantly animate relations among countries and peoples.

The idea of equality of all nations in a world of peace is brilliantly expressed in the deeply humanistic requirement for democratization of international relations. The brilliant promoter of equality of all nations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu constantly has brought out that the "complex problems of international life can be solved only with the efforts and equal participation of all states, regardless of their size or social system" (Vol 27, p 405). As proven by life and practice as well as the extreme complexity of international life, the people's active presence in solving the big problems of the modern world is becoming a decisive condition for the durability of the decisions adopted, for the viability of the programs and measures worked out by the international community. Building a world of peace, multilateral and deeply innovative in all its dimensions, in Romania's view involves to the greatest degree the elimination of outdated mechanisms and structures, continual adaptation of the international system to the requirements of the modern era, an overall reform of relations among nations so that once and for all what prevails is equity, the spirit of cooperation, the equality of all peoples, their direct right to take part in discussing and solving the problems which concern them directly. In this context we also have Romania's view on improving UN activity, increasing its role in the modern world and the consistent actions for durability of a climate of peace throughout the world, sustained steps to build true international relations based on collaboration and faith, for the triumph of the spirit of justice over the policy of force, for achieving a new international climate which is favorable for peace and cooperation among peoples.

In Romania's concept, brilliantly expressed by the country's diplomacy during high-level forums, as well as during multilateral international forums, a foremost humanistic requirement for development of international relations is a peaceful solution to conflicts, the prevalence of negotiations over the policy of force, the durability of the obligatory nature of all states, big or small, to respect international law. The brilliant promoter of dialogue, Romania's president has consistently addressed all the sides involved in armed conflicts, urging them to resort to the method of negotiations, to have the spirit of collaboration prevail over the demonstrations of force which cause immeasurable losses of human life, destruction of material goods and ones which never succeeded and will never succeed in providing solutions for the big international problems.

In Romania's concept the humanism of foreign policy is shown in the consistent concern with putting an end to the division of the world into "poor" and "rich," into countries which enjoy an extremely high standard of living and others which are threatened with the consequences of economic crises grafted on the inequities of relations of domination perpetuated from the colonial period and the tendencies of some of the powerful countries to ensure their economic and political zones of influence. The humanism of Romanian foreign policy cannot be reconciled with these flagrant disparities of wealth in the international system, with the policies of some countries trying to perpetuate the advantages by deepening

the crisis, failing to take account of the rights of peoples which currently comprise the immense majority of the international community. President Nicolae Ceausescu's concept of the new international economic and political order and our country's prestigious initiatives within the United Nations and other international organs, taking a position in the problem of excessive interest all prove most eloquently the humanism of the Romanian concept of international relations, a concept which advocates taking into consideration the interests of each nation, of each people, in a democratic order which would provide an advantage for the interests of all peoples and which unequivocally base relations among them on new principles of equality of rights, mutual advantage and equity.

Assertion of humanism in international life, elimination of all demonstrations of force, and the building of a world of peace is indissolubly linked in our country's concept with educating the people in a new spirit of the prevalence of great humanist ideas over any political theories or military strategies which seek to demonstrate the privileged right of certain nations or political circles to play a role on the big stage of the world. The humanism of Romanian foreign policy, originating in the recognition of the people's equality, involves a giant educational job which demands eliminating from international life any doctrines or practices alien to the love of man. It is certain that a world of peace and international justice can only be built once and for all by erasing any racist, neofascist, irredentist concepts which pollute the international climate and which seek to hinder the peoples from mutually valuing their systems of values, understanding their interests and taking unified action to build a new world of faith and collaboration.

A brilliant promoter of peace, Romania's president, a preeminent personality of the modern world, has made and is making a contribution which is unanimously recognized internationally for the triumph of great humanist values. The value and homage which he enjoys from heads of state, political personalities and men of science are the expression of respect and deep consideration for the leader of a nation which steadfastly throughout its entire policy promotes the triumph of humanist values in a world of peace and collaboration.

The anniversary of 23 August--the beginning point of the revolution for social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist freedom--offers Romanian foreign policy the occasion for a fruitful balance to serve the promotion of humanism in international life. At the same time, it provides the opportunity for new openings toward the future, toward a world of peace and equality of all nations, from which will disappear the danger of wars, military conflicts and in which the triumph of human genius will be placed exclusively in the service of peace, while the relations among nations and peoples will be irreversibly guided by the great principles of equality, mutual respect and the dignity of all nations.

8071

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

PROFESSOR CHARACTERIZES ART OF TEACHING

Timisoara ORIZONT in Romanian No 33, 15 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Prof Emeritus Pavel Petroman: "Pedagogical Activity, Separation with Creativity"]

[Excerpts] The art of teaching becomes essentially the art of getting students used to learning, of getting them to educate themselves in order to perceive and understand reality in a comprehensive manner, to become aware of and reflect on everything they contemplated, to place what they think about in perspective. In order to accomplish this, the teacher cannot act alone, but must act together with his colleagues. Otherwise, an entire set of values would be lost.

Whoever looks upon this matter without prejudice comes to understand the vital importance of this cooperation. In every case, understanding takes place as a result of cooperation. And cooperation, in its turn, presupposes altruism. As teacher, one exists basically for the sake of others.

Is it really possible to determine a person's state of health without having the relevant knowledge of anatomy, physiology, etc? Of course not! Likewise, one cannot do justice to one's profession as educator without wholistic knowledge of the student as well as knowledge of those subjects one is called upon to teach. Those failures we have experienced as educators are a logical consequence of debatable professional preparation.

To work as a teacher, to respect the student's individuality means to know and respect his psychology, to know how to choose in such a way as to bring about achievement of those goals you have established. As an educator, it is necessary to know what and how much needs to be communicated, what and how much your students are able to assimilate in order to learn where, when, how, why and for what purpose they are to act one way or another. The educator must know and must have scientific arguments to justify everything he does or does not do.

It has surprised me over the years how easily some of my university colleagues gave up on what they were doing, even when they were doing well and were getting the results they expected. I asked myself each time, why? Sometimes I asked them also: why? Their answers brought out the fact that their activities were not well-prepared, organized and carried out in accordance with the requirements of psycho-pedagogy; that often they did not bear in mind the needs of the classroom and of students either individually or as a group.

Giving up easily on what one is doing or what one did in a certain way, etc., vacillating and embracing points of view alien to one's perceptions is utterly inconsistent with being an educator of the new breed.

Of course, psycho-pedagogy by itself has not and cannot change the child and his development without there being a perfect balance between educator and educated, without their being what they are: people! The art of teaching has undertaken and continues to undertake the task of helping children to become adults capable of taking part in the various aspects of society, to ennoble through their being not only the process but also the product of their work.

The secret of pedagogy of high order has always been and will continue to be genuine intellectual prestige--a consequence of specialized, methodical preparation--and love for the child (which includes love for what you understand, know and teach others). Such a pedagogue cannot exist outside his work, which is a fclcrum through which the educator can achieve greatness. I am thinking of pedagogical work as synonymous with creativity.

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POLITICAL

ROMANIA

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN ECONOMIC EDUCATION, PROFESSORS SAY

Iasi CRONICA in Romanian No 31, 1 Aug 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Liviu Drugus]

[Text] The up-to-date nature of the problems of economic education, an important lever in the process of speeding up social-economic development, gives us the opportunity for a discussion on this subject, one in which the following participated: Dr I. Strachinaru (Al. I. Cuza University); Dr V. Nechita (Al I. Cuza University); Prof C. Oatu, director of No 2 economic secondary school; I. Albert, chief technician at Thermoelectric Power Plant II in Holboca and university assistant L. Drugus (Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy).

Drugus: As also resulted from the speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the June RCP CC Plenum, the need for stormy development of production forces under conditions of the scientific-technical revolution and the relatively limited nature of traditional resources of raw materials and energy requires the quality of the human factor as an increasingly more important one in achieving the social-human goals sought. Doubling social labor productivity by 1990, the major goal of this stage, is powerfully influenced by the existence of an appropriate economic behavior. There still are resources which as yet have been not utilized enough, such as the organizational capability, doubling professional competence with solid economic thinking, a creative spirit, the desire to surpass oneself and continually reach the world achievements. But economic policy and thinking can only be achieved as a result of appropriate economic education permanently carried out at all levels of the population. The concept of economic education--a relatively new one--must be both well-defined as well as effectively put into practice.

Strachinaru: From the viewpoint of modern pedagogy, the concept of economic education is a systemic ensemble of information and guidelines, motivations and attitudes, means and actions by which the initiation in economic theory and practice is provided toward developing man's ability to produce economic values under optimum conditions for using one's mental potential, the raw material and the energy forces involved. Since economic education must be given at the school level for all subjects, I feel this can be the subject of a special chapter of pedagogy.

Nechita: I think economic education is an important component in education in general and is closely correlated with the degree of civilization and culture of a nation, with its being the result of an accumulation of educational influences and factors.

Drugus: The nature of economic education, in my opinion, is education (of the youth in particular) in the spirit of work, of cultivating responsibility for a solid training and effective, quality work. So, to provide an economic education means investing in the future by sowing in each person's awareness the conviction that social and individual well-being depend on the quantity and quality of work put forth, on the managerial spirit constantly demonstrated. Of course, economic knowledge itself and the correct understanding of the significance of economic concepts and laws, of indicators, of correlations and calculator formulas are the main elements in the process of forming economic behavior and thinking which correspond to current requirements.

Strachinaru: We always must bear in mind the finality of economic education. This is the formation and development of economic awareness. Implementing this goal at the educational level becomes possible by translating it into as little abstract as possible. Theoretically, this means forming a causal understanding and the ability for economic anticipating, the development of thinking and convictions, interests and economic motivations, while on the practical level the formation of economic attitude and behavior; joining the two levels we have in mind forming economic culture as an overall goal.

Nechita: Really, the goal of economic education is to achieve economic awareness which still is something the philosophers, sociologists, politologists do not talk about too much, speaking openly. I am convinced that there exists an economic awareness and that is a form of demonstrating social awareness.

Drugus: I think an explanation would be welcome. Economic education seeks to create a "positive" economic awareness, which is adequate and in full agreement with social, political and moral values promoted by our society. The lack of economic education is reflected in the existence of "negative" economic mentalities which are translated by laziness in thinking and acting, by passivity and indifference to the course of economic activity. So economic awareness exists in each individual just like other forms of social awareness. What is important is to shape this awareness in the positive sense mentioned. More exactly, the desirable is to create a revolutionary economic awareness permanently opened toward what is new, toward those components which actually lead to maximizing the efficiency of social action.

Albert: I would like to refer to the content of economic education from the viewpoint of practice, of actual economic activity. A desired result of the process of economic education is the creation of a feeling of satisfaction for a job fulfilled, the idea that you are doing something useful for society. This means forming one's own capacity for effort and sacrifice, which are qualities that cannot be just the result of theoretical education. In this regard, the formation leader has the duty to offer a personal example, be a model of correctness and economic behavior, that is, a good manager, organizer and true educator. Especially since we cannot limit ourselves to school with regard to providing the levels required by professional qualification and economic knowledge.

Onatu: Of course, the need for as good a vocational training as possible and formation of economic thought for the pre-university school graduates does not have to be shown any more. I think that in the current organizational formula there are real conditions for carrying out proper economic education by practical activity, by specialized disciplines and by other disciplines. There are (1)

a mistaken view that economic education is carried out just for the specialized disciplines. It is important for us to find those efficient methods for carrying out economic education, since it cannot be a matter of mechanical application of certain methods but rather of their differentiated use, depending on the particular characteristics of age, specialization and so forth. I think we can think of economic education as a system whose subsystems are price, product and distribution. These permit a minimum guideline for the professor to integrate into the organization of lectures the concepts which would form economic thinking, with the condition that they dwell on explanations and not on enumerations.

Drugus: Since the school's role in forming economic thought has been brought into the discussion, I would like to dwell on several aspects. The economic education of young people must be the result of converging actions from all educators, in all disciplines. However, the emphasis falls on the specialty disciplines, on production practice and, in the end, not on the activity of recovering reusable materials. However, giving these hours and activities marginal importance when the most appropriate teaching methods and techniques are not used sometimes means that the pupils and students themselves view the ideas received superficially.

Quatu: There also is a question connected with who the persons providing economic education are. Do they have the necessary training? Because, at least this is my opinion, identical results are not obtained when the teaching cadre has specialized economic training or when he is a graduate of the philosophy, history, or sociology faculties. Although it is hard to believe that this can be resolved in a short period, it is good to bear in mind that the effectiveness of the educational act can be increased in the future by achieving agreement between the subject taught and the specialized training of the teaching cadre.

Strachinaru: We should note that not one of the teaching manuals or university teaching courses here expressly contain a chapter treating the problems of economic education or chapters on other components of multilateral education (intellectual, moral, aesthetic, technical, physical). This fact deeply harms the training of future teaching cadres in agreement with the social order of our era.

Drugus: Referring to this serious problem, Prof N. N. Constantinescu recently characterized it as being a "real problem at the national level," an evaluation with which we, participants in this discussion, also must agree. I would like to refer to the two practical activities, the carrying out of which has powerful educational value. I see the importance of these activities as being able to cultivate in all young people a pleasure to work, to understand that they cannot be simple beneficiaries and consumers of the results of social labor, that they too in turn can contribute something to increasing the national wealth. The method of compensation for failing to do these activities (particularly, the recovery of wastes) with the countervalue in money for the quota to be reached is not educational. Also, stressing the importance of the gesture of not wasting certain materials, an importance which could be translated, for example, into saving some forests and the environment in general, truly makes the action mentioned an act of economic education, an act of civilization.

Nechita: But the results of the effectiveness of economic education in practice will be tested by the high economic behavior demonstrated by a maximum of care and concern for efficient use of material and financial resources of society.

and of individuals, through a responsible attitude toward the public wealth, including toward the natural environment. Also we should educate a cult of work and earnings from work and we should discourage by all means easy, illegal gains. This can be achieved in particular not by popularizing those who have become rich by dishonest means but, I believe, the opposite: we should make a presentation of the thinking of those who have become rich through work, since the law permits and encourages that unlimited incomes be obtained as a result of more and more sustained work.

Ouatu: I think that a high effectiveness of economic education can be obtained by bearing in mind that, first, the educators themselves and direct participants in the process of making decisions should have an adequate training and economic behavior. I say this because sometimes easy "savings" are obtained in practice with importance which is only for today. In the long run, however, it has been found that actually these are losses. (For example, not investing in environmental protection.) For that reason a long-range thinking is needed, a joining of present with future requirements which ensure continued growth in the national wealth. For this purpose refresher education should have a portion which would necessarily include refreshing economic knowledge. As an argument, here are just two examples met in some economic units: people do not always know the difference between self-management and self-financing, which means not knowing the content of each concept separately, either. Also, although each working person knows the need for increasing labor productivity, he does not know the reasons for failure to fulfill the plan for this indicator and, as a result, how action should be taken as a result.

Albert: I am in complete agreement with what Comrade Prof Ouatu has said. From a rather long period of experience as a builder, I can say that there still are cases where the heads of formations (the educators of the tradesmen) lack practical knowledge and even elementary economic knowledge. I believe that only those who have been through true practice can further communicate the information and can form behaviors.

Nechita: Referring to university economic education, I must say openly that the practical experience of the students is still formal, as well as ineffective. The large number of those during probationary periods assigned to the enterprises disturb the production process. The unit's personnel do not have time to initiate the students into the secrets of the trade. Practical instruction must be done through the content of the course and through practical projects.

Ouatu: I favor practical instruction in school on the basis of the teaching curriculum. Economic Secondary School No 2, Victoria Secondary School and so forth have instruction bases in the school. It would be good for the practical projects for the curriculum to contain a chapter analyzing economic efficiency and to treat the particular problems in depth.

Drugus: I think the new legal framework provided by the Law on Pay for Worker Personnel by Lump-Sum Payment and direct Payment should be able to stimulate interest in economic and adequate specialty training both for the leaders of work formation as well as all worker personnel. I have in mind not only greater receptivity toward the process of economic education but also a real concern for self-education in this direction.

Strachinaru: The process of economic education should not be limited just to what the school carries out and, in the future, the organized framework of advanced education in economic knowledge of the workers. The family holds a leading spot in forming economic behavior, particularly in a managerial attitude toward projects and toward everything which represents a result of work. This is where the ABC's of self-management are learned.

Nechita: I agree. Along with the role of the family and of the school, I would also add the important role in the process of economic education played by the party and youth organizations, by the collectives of workers, press, mass media.

Drugus: From our discussion one may deduce that economic education is an important part of the political-educational activity of forming the new man with a solid multilateral training. The effectiveness of these activities is reflected in the way that the tasks of social-economic development are fulfilled. We may say that a certain level of economic knowledge and adequate economic behavior are an integral part of each person's general culture and of today's civilization. So providing economic education means a cultural act with major political, social and patriotic significance.

Since our discussion has not been able--nor did it propose--to exhaust the entire series of problems involved in the concept of economic education, we thank our invited guests for the opinions formulated and we ask our readers to feel that they are participants in our action, by sending to the editors their own opinions and proposals on the theme being discussed.

8071

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

ROLE OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY FICTION

Bucharest CONTEMPORANUL in Romanian No 33, 15 Aug 86 p 9

[Article by Vlad Sorianu: "The Political Novel - Currency and Trends"]

[Text] The exegesis dedicated to current prose has noted the fact that the moments of intense existential commitment of the individual directs literary creation towards social-political subjects. At a time when the confrontation with life demands of him a definite attitude, the creative effort especially explains the meaning of man's participation in the crystallization of history. As has been said, the hero of the novel no longer sets out into the world to illustrate the pre-existing views of the story-teller, but in the troubled search for a view regarding the world he illustrates the process of discovery for both the artist and the reader and, furthermore, the feelings given to the work by a transfigured world. Not by chance the "creator of the modern Romanian novel" - as G. Calinescu considers Liviu Rebreanu - also wrote the first political novels in the history of our literature. Actually, most of the novellas as well as the most representative examples from his ample epic works are dominated by a social problem, but its discussion is undertaken in a modern tone, that is, it has a political finality. This means that not only does it involve the objective nature of collective relationships, but also the essence itself and their human significance, that which requires a civic attitude and options for ideas. As a contemporary expression of a coherent and significant view of the world, the novel presupposes a philosophy and an ideology, that is, a reflexive relation with the system caused by the dynamic performance of the world. And precisely because of the intrinsic dynamism of life, the inter-war novel is more political than the current one: "...generations do not succeed themselves through repetition," Lovinescu stressed, "but by being different and adapting to the spirit of the times and the new living conditions..." What proves, nonetheless, to be in common with these two eras of the political novel is their receptivity to material changes as reflected in the awareness of the contemporary people.

And in order for us to pause upon the reflections of the novelist regarding his spiritual conditions in the socialist revolution, let us remember Al. Ivasiuc, who today's commentators incorrectly call "the king of essay prose." For this lucid novelist, ideas are loaded down with a pathos of fundamental questions, ones becoming violent, while the meaning of the events in history attains the level of ideologies anchored in human concrete. The author of "Iluminarilor" [To the Candles] feels that we live during an era of political obsessions where novel writing is expressed as "an attempt at political meditation seen at the individual's level."

One name that fully deserves to be mentioned in this context is that of the writer Al. Simion. What is especially successful from this arduous novelist is re-establishment of the atmosphere at the beginning of the revolution. The action takes place by preference in the outlying cities in the 1950's, and the tension of the confrontations between the principals is profoundly authentic. His work is not very similar to the other novels dedicated to this period. One aspect characteristic for his exemplary personage - feverishly concerned about the need for certain major assurances - is the active and moderating involvement, under the sign of lucidity, of the freedom of commitment and availability for understanding the historic nature of change. The evolution of the model-hero throughout the social changes is required as a process of organic participation in the revolution, of assuming the era in which one lives and of civic activism in a climate of freedom as an understood necessity. The analysis of the states of awareness by a confrontation of reflections upon their decantation on spiritual biographies takes on even more depth when they are presented as relationships between generations. The line of these analyses is outlined from novel to novel in an ever more unified and continuous manner in its attempt to preserve pure beliefs for the meaning of life. This is one of the noble messages of the works of Al. Simion, generous and rich in reasons for meditation.

In the writer Corneliu Stefanache - like the previous author, inexplicably rarely cited among the important authors of political novels - we come back to the land of reflections upon abusive power like a limited situation of the human condition: "Tell me how you satisfy your thirst for power and I will tell you who you are." This is the fundamental measure with which Ieronim Masaru - the fiery character in the novel "Drumuri de fum" [Paths of Smoke] by Stefanache - evaluates people. Historically valuable, but set aside by those who satisfy their thirst for power at the expense of the weak, Masaru intends "to write a book about the scribe and his despot... the wisdom oppressed by ignorance, the truth crushed by power, the head of the scholar rolled over to the body of the hangman at the sign of the arrogant tyranny." As in his other novels, Stefanache also builds here a careful researcher of the problems and cases which life always brings forward, a type of pathetic "theoretician" of emotions, pleading in a discussion over destinies that are unhappy or distorted by injustices. The most important thing for his exemplary heroes is for people to preserve their right to an option in their awareness of a cause and to free creative activities for the good of a new world, which some people do not understand, others interpret as they see fit and the third minority category attempts to degarde. Without proposing to be a moralist or adherent to "obsessionism," Corneliu Stefanache is, certainly, a polemicist who finds sufficient reflexive philosophically-politically nuanced peace. For that reason, in their characteristic manner these personages evolve towards the serious dimension of confrontation of ideas and symbolic destinies, towards meanings that are frequently sought in vain in the fabric of unforeseeable events of time.

...In enumerating several of the certainties of the current political novel, I have knowingly made some fundamental omissions. For that reason, I can state that this selection does not have a certain criteria or a vague one of citing rare works in the summaries dedicated to a theme like this one.

What interested me first of all was not literary history. In this area Marin Preda, Laurentiu Fulga, Augustin Buzura, Ion Lancranjan, George Balaita, Constantin Toiu, Dumitru Popescu, Dinu Sararu, Petre Salcudeanu, Platon Pardau, Eugen Uricaru and other authors of well-known novels on ideological-political subjects have established their place. What seemed more captivating to me was the projection of certain problems of social philosophy into the dynamics of contemporary prose on ideas and attitudes. Researchers feel that the novel of the last century and a half has gone through several stages, just as would be the case of economics and social affairs, so as to culminate in our times with the political stage. In this, other people estimate, the novel is evolving from an ethic of politics to its philosophy, which to me seems true. It must be stressed constantly, however, that the fact remains notable when it is accompanied by esthetic value. Analyzing the criticism of C. Dobrogeanu-Gherea, G. Calinescu cites the norms referring to art: as is known the critic from CONTEMPORANUL sees in artistic creation "a result of the relationship of the natural and social environments." As far as the creator himself is concerned, this "will explain in one way or another the trends of the epoch in which he lives." At the same time, however, the author of "Istoria literaturii romane" [The History of Romanian Literature] fully correctly demands one thing which the Marxist critic ignores: that there must be full agreement between "the criterion of political ideals" and "the artistic existence" of the productions that are analyzed. This type of salutary agreement, it seems to me, can be found in the case of many political novels of the 1970's. We must nonetheless note that, except for some examples, the great novelists of the period gave priority to what they said compared to how they said it. There are sufficient explanations and illustrious precedents everywhere. But, the justification - partial or conditional - does not justify the pejorative wave occasionally raised in naming this "obsessionist" prose and even less establishing a pretended opposition between this and "progressive" prose. Since between the generations as well as between the writers of the 7th, 8th and 9th decades one cannot establish age limits, this is even less true with ideas. Some nuances of the esthetic program can be felt, certainly, but they differentiate individuality sooner than compact groups, "new values" or defining collective trends. Narrative techniques can be and are frequently mastered "while underway," regardless of age, and some writers of the 1960's-1970's series have even participated through the modernization of their writings in the sudden changes since 1980. For that reason, the attempt to incriminate a so-called use - thematic and technical - of the novel during the two previous decades is supported only to the degree in which the writings of the "obsessionist decade" in the general theme of the individual made guilty by history began to give signs of being overstressed. Nonetheless, it is not hard to find that the prose writers who published their works dedicated to "the new prose" during this previous period, anticipated their techniques, being in step with this experiences and findings. It is surprising, for example, to see the totally different techniques of the trilogy "Pumnul si palma" [The Fist and the Palm] compared to those in the novels "Muzeul de ceara" [The Wax Museum] and "Vitraili incolore" [Colorless Windows] by Dumitru Popescu. This was done - while they preserved their ideas, the social message and the civic content. His tendency, as well as that of other writers of this vein, is to coordinate the procedures of literature that "are in sight" with a problem of real human involvement. This can be said about the

novel "Refugii" [The Refugees] by A. Buzura. The "new writers" speak about the literature of the fact of life where attention is directed towards the person alongside us - excluding, therefore, a chronicle on historical events, frescoes and great epic constructions -, however, there remains a constant preoccupation for the possibility for new procedures to be instituted in a new preconceived idea that is not at all superior to that of structural monumentality or paradigmatic heroes. This technique of converting the banal into a substance of inspiration, of destroying the boundaries between types, of implicating the author in daily elements or in the syntagma of fashion or the "frenzy of textuality," can become an esthetic as intolerant as any other if we ignore the lessons of the previous decades, keeping in mind their infallibility. The experience of the political novel in social affairs focuses the most precious literary acquisitions of the years of socialist construction and especially since the Ninth Congress. Now, the innovative spirit that has filled the entire life of the rejuvenated country is also bringing about beneficial changes in the realm of the phenomena of awareness. They have succeeded in a continuity of values which for prose has meant an orientation towards our great spiritual traditions, but also towards a radically different materialist reality compared to everything that has ever represented the subject of artistic inspiration. Thus, a rich soil has been created which, in addition to the names listed so far, has captured and will continually capture to raise other new talents. From now on we can mention as illustrating these richly diverse talents of current Romanian prose: Gabriela Adamesteanu, Adriana Bittel, Stefan Agopian, Mircea Nedelciu, Cristian Teodorescu, Nicolae Iliescu, Tudor Dumitru Savu, Petru Cimpoesu, Sorin Preda, Ion Grosan, George Cusnarencu, Bedros Horasangian, Adina Keneres and others.

The certainty of our prose for civic inspiration is thus proved by an expressed viability in the uninterrupted vibration of revolutionary awareness and in its prompt and responsible reaction to the demands of a world in frenetic renewal.

8724

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

NEW TRENDS IN HISTORIOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHTED

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian No 34, 21 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Valeriu Rapeanu: "Historiography's New Spirit"]

[Excerpts] I believe that one of the most noteworthy aspects of our publication efforts of the last few years, intended to bring about important changes in the field of literary research and creativity, is the new direction of Romanian historiography. Of course, each publication event is greeted, in due course, with articles and reviews. Without intending this as a balance sheet, or as an attempt to go over what has been said so far, our comments of today are meant to underscore some of the reference points of productive developments. Of course, this process cannot be seen in isolation, apart from the massive undertaking begun in 1980 of reprinting some of the great works of historiography of the distant as well as the recent past, whose absence from our intellectual life has been a damaging one for a long time. Last year's printing of the first volume of "Istoria Romanilor in Dacia Traianana" ["The History of Romanians in Trajan Dacia"] by A.D. Xenopol, preceded and accompanied by some large volumes from the works of N. Iorga Ch. I. Bratianu, Victor Papacostea, I.C. Filitti and Mihai Berza did not represent merely a justified act of restoration. All of this also enriched our horizon of knowledge and thought.

Let us not forget the fact that for many decades, and here we are referring to the fifties, the image of Romanian social and political life during the interwar period was characterized by fakery, fraud and inauthenticity, lacking the slightest respect for the truth, seeking to bring to the fore "small history," to highlight all that represented human misery and to arouse an unhealthy, impure curiosity--a literature that cannot be considered literature.

We must add another fact which cannot be neglected when speaking of works of historiography considered as generators of trends as well as items in their own right. And that is the fact that the generation of writers who today are 50 years old was formed in the cultural climate of the fifties, when history was being deformed and falsified to such an extent as to cause genuine inhibitions in a young person towards a past which appeared to him--not only once--as a collection of monsters and depraved actions. But now, they discover history as it was, meant to attract them to it and win them over, to make them think about it and try to give it its due.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

REVIEW OF BOOK ON 18TH CENTURY MOLDAVIAN CULTURAL FIGURE

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian No 36, 4 Sep 86 p 8

[Article by Al. Graur: "A Precursor: Lazar Asachi"]

[Excerpts] The name of Gheorghe Asachi, founder of the Moldavian school system, is known to us. [G. Asachi, 1788-1869; studied in Lvov, Vienna and Rome; one of the founders of the first Romanian newspaper in Moldavia, "The Romanian Bee"; author of historical novels, poetry and fables; composed the first Romanian sonnets, influenced by Petrarch; held conservative political views, opposed unification of Romanian Principalities.] However, we know nothing of his father, Lazar Asachi, who was born in 1757 and died in 1825. Our encyclopedias do not say anything about him. It is true that I. Ghetie talked about him in the review "Limba Romana" ["The Romanian Language."]

A book was published last year in Sibiu entitled "Lazar-Leon Asachi in Cultura Romana" ["Lazar-Leon Asachi in Romanian Culture"] by Antonie Plamadeala, which talks about Lazar Asachi as a "great precursor" of contemporary Romanian culture.

We discover in this book that Lazar Asachi was a "fighter for social and political rights" (p 12), a patriot (p 23) and a man of great culture. He published several translations (he knew French well) as well as original works, though a good number of his writings remained in manuscript form and were unknown. The author of the book found them and published them in the book with an introduction.

Scholars of the period are usually reproached for manipulating the Romanian language, seeking to bring it back closer to Latin. Asachi used the Latin alphabet, but adopted "moderate solutions as regards the latinization of the language." He knew Russian, therefore he was not opposed to the idea of borrowing from the Slavic languages.

The author deserves to be congratulated for bringing to our attention a man of culture about whom we knew almost nothing. The book is well-organized and we agree that Asachi's work "awaits evaluation, so he can take his proper place in the history of the Romanian literary language, linguistics and culture" (p 98).

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

CHANGING ROLE OF LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSED

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Z. Cerovic: "From Discussion to Reality"]

[Text] In the second meeting of the newly elected LCY Central Committee, its first working meeting, which was held last month, during the debate of the programs of operations of a number of the highest bodies of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia it was observed, not without good reason, that one of the first things that must be accomplished as soon as possible is the new status and role of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee as defined in the bylaws, which would also create to a considerable extent the preconditions for greater effectiveness in building, but above all in carrying out, the views and conclusions of the central committee adopted on the basis of unity.

Under the bylaws the presidium of the LCY Central Committee is an executive-political body, not a political-executive body. This phrasing implies a demand for building new and different relations between the presidium itself and the central committee, but also an essentially different kind of operation of the party's presidium.

The New Status and Role

That is, as Radisa Gacic, secretary of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee, mentioned, it is indispensable to put an end to the vague discussions which, and the experience of the last period between congresses provides the best confirmation of this, have diverted the presidium from its main executive-political and organizational tasks and gradually placed it in the position of taking over from the central committee the functions of the maker of policy, or all energies will be exhausted in the debates, which will not reach a concrete conclusion.

Without absolutizing at any price the opinion and belief that the changes in the bylaws can in and of themselves guarantee a change of a particular practice, however essentially new the way in which they set forth the manner and method of operation of the supreme body of the League of Communists and its presidium, it still must be said that to a considerable extent they are crucial to the manner and degree in which unified views are achieved concerning the essential issues of society and the party, and, most important

of all, to the extent to which activity in republic and provincial organizations and the party rank-and-file will be stimulated to carry out the agreed policy.

The most important thing at the present moment would seem to be to shift the work of the presidium from the area of discussion to specific commitment both in improving the work of the central committee itself, from the building of policy all the way to constant and organized monitoring of its realization and the taking or proposal of steps to put the commitments adopted in specific terms. Instituting a practice in which the presidium adopts its work program only after the work program of the central committee has been adopted should contribute to this.

It has to be emphasized that in its function of carrying out the policy of the LCY Central Committee the presidium is this time also being given an important role and responsibility for overall coordination of the work of the top party leadership both with executive-political bodies of the central and provincial committees and also with bodies and organizations at the level of the Federation.

Grassroots Initiative

Among the innovations which should contribute to improving the method and content of the work of the presidium and of the central committee is the endeavor within the context of the collective method of work and demand for greater respect for the opinion of the party public to rely to the maximum on grassroots initiative and more extensive use of scientific, professional and other creative potential of society, as well as on improvement of the internal information system throughout the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Performance of the tasks so conceived, it is believed, would guarantee that the central committee will operate as the authentic center for establishing and conducting the overall policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. This would also contribute to a strengthening of the responsibility of the central and provincial committees for the state of affairs and relations in the LCY as a whole. In practical terms conditions are created thereby to avoid federalization of the party and for democratic centralism, as the basis of overall relations in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, to be still more an expression and condition of unity of action and broader commitment from members of the League of Communists.

In order to promote the work of the supreme body of the LCY and its presidium and in order to avoid the practice whereby those bodies frequently concern themselves with the same issues, that is, to overcome more rapidly differences concerning individual issues, commissions have been given greater importance in the new organization of the work of the top party leadership. The commissions, whose number is being increased, should, it is envisaged, provide better communication and greater involvement of scientific, professional and creative forces in preliminary elucidation of certain ideological issues and differences and to creation of conditions for arriving more rapidly at unified views and conclusions in meetings of the presidium and the central committee.

Nor should we overlook warnings which have been issued to the effect that this position of the commissions would create an opportunity for the presidium to organize itself once again as a political-executive body, rather than an executive-political body, since in practical terms it would summarize what had been taken up in the commissions and draw the conclusions therefrom. The question of how this is to be worked out and a possible repetition of the old practice avoided remains open.

So, in order to take the inevitable step forward, it is expected that this fall, in a meeting in which the LCY Central Committee will debate the strengthening of the central committee with respect to political ideology, organization and action, the operating procedure for the central committee and presidium will be adopted. This is yet another occasion to debate once again the method of work, achievement of the place and role of the central committee and presidium, and their competence to perform the important tasks which await them.

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SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RECENT SURGE IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AMONG YOUTH DISCUSSED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with Zdenka Houskova, director of the department of CSR General Prosecution; Major Jaroslav Vojtisek, chief of the department of Criminal Services Administration at the SCR Ministry of the Interior; Karel Tmej, director of the Central Institute for Teachers' Education in Prague; and Petr Niederle, director of the department of family and social welfare at the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare of the CSR, by Hana Labudova and Karel Walter: "What We Say and What We Do"]

[Excerpt] While we witnessed during the 1970s a steady decline of criminal offenses committed by young persons (i.e., 15-19 years old), from 1979 through 1983 we noted, on the contrary, a considerable increase. The situation has not improved since that time; moreover, the social consequences of such criminal acts, their brutality and violence have become more serious. In addition, more juveniles are taking part in criminal acts committed by gangs. The questions arise: What is the cause of this trend? How is it possible? How can we counteract criminality? We tried to find answers to some of those questions in a discussion in the editorial offices of RUDE PRAVO in which the following participated: Zdenka Houskova, director of the department of General Prosecution of the CSR; Major Jaroslav Vojtisek, chief of the department of Criminal Services Administration at the Ministry of the Interior of the CSR; Karel Tmej, director of the Central Institute for Teachers' Education in Prague; and Petr Niederle, director of the department for family and social welfare at the CSR Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

[J. Vojtisek] Our statistics record criminal activity of children and teenagers in ages ranging from 6 to 15 years and of juveniles from 15 to 18 years of age. From this perspective the current share of children and adolescents in overall criminality amounts to about 21 percent. Most cases concern crimes against property, then against morality, and acts of violence. It should be underscored that on the average the offenders are youngsters from every social stratum: schoolchildren, apprentices, high-school students and wards of institutions for youths. As for the family conditions, most of them are children from broken homes or dysfunctioning families.

[K. Tmej] Above all, we are concerned about every act of negative behavior perpetrated by children, especially teenagers from 15 to 18 years of age. They are immature individuals whose physical, mental and moral development has not

been completed; they have not achieved social maturity and value orientation. We have instructed teachers in all types of schools to pay special attention to those circumstances.

[P. Niederle] From our point of view the most effective aid is provided above all by the commissions for family welfare, especially at district (county) national committees. In their operations they must focus primarily on the environment from which the child comes and where he or she is now reared or where he or she has been brought up until now.

[Question] Let us stay with the family, which obviously is the root of all the good and bad that one carries in himself all his life. Lately our public has frequently heard the term "dysfunctioning family." Do people correctly understand its meaning?

[P. Niederle] The conclusions made by the commissions point out that parents' notions about the family's educational function are frequently distorted, while they usually understand its economic function.

[K. Tmej] A dysfunctioning family may be a family where on the surface everything looks normal and where the children live in considerable (sometimes excessive) material comfort, yet they are lacking something. Their parents do not create an appropriate emotional climate for them. It is not so much a question of time. Many parents waste even the time spent at home with their children.

The mother and father who are affectionate with their children, who discuss their problems with them, who always pay genuine attention to them, seldom drive their children to seek satisfaction somewhere else, mainly in a peer group, and to bully weaker individuals, which is but a short step to juvenile delinquency. Several important studies--even worldwide--have recently emphasized that the family plays a far more meaningful educational role than, for example, the school, which nevertheless remains an irreplaceable institution.

Theoretical research as well as experience have clearly shown that one half of parents are interested only in what their children do with the money they get and no more than one third (!) are concerned about what their children do in their free time, with whom, and who are their friends. These are very alarming data.

[Question] We know that parents may be prosecuted for child neglect. Under which circumstances does this apply?

[Z. Houskova] The most common criminal offense is the default of mandatory child support. When we prosecute such cases, we go even so far as to apply mandatory sentences of imprisonment, and we prefer to send such persons to serve their term in work [camps].

[J. Vojtisek] Indeed. Last year almost 3,800 cases were prosecuted in the CSR for default in payment of child support.

Parents who neglect their children's upbringing in various ways may be charged pursuant to Article 217 of criminal law for jeopardizing the moral upbringing of minors either because of the parents' indolent or immoral lifestyle, which exposes their children to the danger of corruption, or because the parents themselves introduce their children to such a lifestyle, or because the parents are grossly neglectful in providing appropriate care (including hygiene) for their children; their lack of concern makes it possible for their children, for instance, to succumb to drug addiction or alcoholism. Few parents realize that they may be criminally prosecuted even if they tolerate their child's truancy.

Serving alcohol to children and juveniles is prosecuted pursuant to Art. 218 of criminal law. For charges of misdemeanor it is sufficient if an adult enables minors to consume alcoholic beverages. In this respect our national committees have recently begun to apply higher penalties.

In addition, abuse of persons under one's care is prosecuted as criminal offense pursuant to Art. 215.

[Question] Is article 217 in particular being appropriately applied?

[Z. Houskova] It usually involves a complicated and difficult process to identify and especially to document such criminal offenses. Agencies engaged in criminal investigation are often faced here with the indifference of the environment, even in public organizations and their work committees. It may be a commonly known fact that something is wrong in a particular family, but suddenly no one wants to burn his fingers and thus such criminal offenses are only rarely reported to us.

[Question] Is it the same with educators?

[K. Tmej] School principals and their deputies are fully aware that they have the obligation to report negative conduct on the part of their students to trade unions, departments of education at national committees, and in those cases where some criminal activity is suspected, naturally, to the prosecutor's office or to Public Security as well.

[Z. Houskova] This duty clearly follows from Article 8 of criminal procedures for every principal, teacher, as well as, say, the school custodian. Any failure to fulfill this obligation may result in charges of criminal offense, namely, for violation of public officials' duty, in this case by responsible school personnel.

We may draw a lesson from a case of the secondary economic school on Ressl Street in Prague. Some students of an upper grade (incidentally, members of the SSM [Socialist Youth League]), were harassing their physically weaker fellow student, mostly during recess or in classes of physical education. They would shut him up in a locker and tie him to a chair. They attempted to put a dog's collar around his neck, all of which came to light only after the boy had suffered a mental breakdown. Before that he kept silent because under threats of violence he had been forced to swear that he would not reveal anything to his family.

It is hard to believe that his fellow students or teachers would fail to notice anything for such a long time. Had they not been so indifferent, the case would not have gone so far.

[K. Tmej] There is a kind of false collegiality among certain groups--even among educators--a so-called "good reputation" is important. Moreover, parents frequently demonstrate, particularly through PTA commissions on education, great tolerance in judging some students' wrongdoings; they recommend that the principal wait, that it was just an unfortunate misstep, and therefore, there is no need for any drastic measures.

At such a moment the educator and the teacher may be faced with a difficult problem. On the one hand, the law speaks clearly, but on the other, they can ask themselves, "Have I explored every pedagogical alternative?" Usually they offer the student another chance, accept his promise that he will mend his ways, but often they become disappointed, because they have underestimated the situation.

[Z. Houskova] Even this approach must not stand in the way of the duty to report wrongdoing. Criminal prosecution is a relatively lengthy process, that usually takes about 4 months. During that time the investigator, the defender, the social worker, the teacher or the parents may still be able to seek remedy and to eliminate the causes of [the wrongdoing].

[Question] Are our educators sufficiently prepared to foresee dangerous phenomena which may occur in the groups under their care? Are they adequately informed about them?

[K. Tmej] In the past our educators received no training for such exigencies during their college study and advanced training. Therefore, they had to rely on their own experience. For that reason, since 1975 we have systematically trained all categories of our teachers. Nevertheless, some individuals may be trained on and on and they still fail to do their job properly. This depends on the teacher's ability to observe individual children and to get acquainted with them. Every child is entitled to his or her teacher's time and attention. Unfortunately, some teachers and educators act more like children's supervisors. In fact, this is a matter of love or dislike for the vocation.

I should like to mention a case I had to deal with some years ago. Fourth-graders were supposed to bring Kcs 5 for a theater presentation. One boy did not bring any money; his excuse was that he had forgotten. In reality he was very much aware that his mother could not spare any money because his father had deserted the family and did not pay any child support. That made the boy feel ashamed. Then the school custodian caught the boy in the cloakroom with his hands in the pockets of his fellow students' coats. The principal announced the incident over the school radio that the boy, whose name he mentioned, had tried to steal from the children; furthermore, he instructed the custodian to parade the boy in every classroom. At noon the boy ran home, wrote a note to his mother that he did not mean to steal, and begged her forgiveness. Then he turned on the gas and died.

This irreversible loss of a young life and other similar cases demonstrate that every symptom of negative behavior in children must be treated attentively and sensitively, that it is necessary to analyze it in depth, to approach it prudently, and to choose appropriate, expedient and deliberate measures.

[Question] As a matter of fact, such pedagogical measures include the system of penalties and marks of conduct. It seems that their effect has been diminishing lately.

[K. Tmej] An excess of complaints about the student's objectionable behavior reflects to some extent the teacher's helplessness. As for evaluation of conduct, you may be partly right, but in this conjunction one must realize that our youngsters are changing. Research has shown that in 1986 a 6-year old child is quite different from a child of the same age 15 years ago because the mental development of today's 6-year old is up to two years more advanced. We expect teachers not only to instruct but also to bring up children; therefore, class teachers should be in particular individuals with greater experience, capable of nurturing each student's personality in a desirable way.

[Question] In those cases where there is even the slightest suspicion that something is amiss, teachers are not alone, or are they?

[P. Niederle] The law on the family itself offers national committees the means to exert influence on upbringing even in difficult cases. The committees may issue reprimands not only to children but also to their parents if they fail to provide proper upbringing for their children. Furthermore, the national committees may order supervision of the family and child. Used less frequently is the option of restricting the child's access to places where he or she could meet persons who may be detrimental to his or her wholesome development. In this conjunction, local national committees in central villages have a greater latitude. The most difficult situation is encountered in housing developments which still lack national committees on such a level.

[Question] Do our national committees have sufficiently trained personnel available for such programs?

[P. Niederle] Divorce negotiations take most of the social workers' time. Social workers should continue to follow over an extended period the family in which something is amiss with the child's upbringing and they should acquaint themselves thoroughly with the situation. In some instances social workers do succeed, but more often their approach is bureaucratic.

A better operating network of trustees of commissions for family and children's welfare and especially a more effective and speedy warning system of social organizations and citizens' committees would be very helpful.

Decision of the CSR government No 67 of 1975 instructed the national committees to organize the office of youth supervisor. However, an absurd situation developed. Appropriate social pressures on administrative cuts turned first of all against that very necessary function. In late 1985 youth supervisors were active in only about one-third of all the okreses in the CSR.

[Question] Do you have any impact on such an unfavorable situation?

[P. Niederle] Only by our own persistent supervision.

[Question] Who can really perform this kind of service?

[P. Niederle] They should be experienced social workers well-versed in psychology and pedagogy; at any rate, they must feel a strong attachment to young people. We would welcome preferably men because there are even more women employed in departments of social welfare at national committees than in schools. And here we are often dealing with the problems of children who have lived permanently alone with their mother and, thus, all through their childhood and teens their upbringing is influenced by women alone. This may seem irrelevant, but it is not so.

[K. Tmej] Just imagine that the school must report to appropriate departments of national committees every case where [a student] is absent for more than 20 hours without excuse. One may surmise what occurs if those departments lack appropriately trained personnel, particularly if we consider that at present truancy is a very frequent problem.

[Question] What is the parents' reaction when they are informed or when they realize that something is wrong with their offspring?

[K. Tmej] At the end of the past school year the parents of students who were failing or whose conduct was reprehensible were invited to school. Sometimes their reactions were quite astounding, even when the parents hold a socially prominent position. In this connection we recommend that whenever the situation calls for it the teachers and principals cooperate more frequently with the trade-union organizations in the parents' workplace. Not long ago I witnessed the results in a secondary school. A father who holds a responsible office refused to accept the arguments of a school official, but his attitude changed rather soon after an intervention by the ROH [Revolutionary Trade-Union Movement] organization in his place of work.

[Question] For parents who, despite all their errors in their child's upbringing, are still concerned about their offspring it must be very hard to get reconciled with the fact that their child must be incarcerated if there are no other alternatives. In this respect, what are the legal provisions for juveniles?

[Z. Houskova] If the degree of the threat to society stemming from the act is slight, the whole affair may be settled out of court. From the point of view of our criminal law, in cases of minors penalties are reduced on principle by one half, while the upper level of the basic term of penalty should not exceed five years. The term of imprisonment may be extended up to 10 years only in exceptionally serious cases where the death sentence could be imposed. The juvenile must have legal defense during legal proceedings—in other words, from his indictment to the legal disposition of his case. Furthermore, his parents or the custodial agency have special rights which they may invoke against the minor's will.

Those who have been convicted serve their terms in juvenile correctional and training facilities and they are isolated from adult offenders; they are encouraged to finish their schooling, to work and to expand their cultural and political horizons.

Another principle applies here as well: if the boy's or girl's criminal offense stems from problems in his or her family upbringing, the state may place him or her in protective custody. It should be noted, however, that there are relatively few institutions that provide such care for minors, mainly due to shortages of personnel and accommodations.

[P. Niederle] In the past two years the capacity of such training facilities on the CSR territory has been expanded by 318 units, but according to data of the CSR Ministry of Education, there still are about 250 juveniles, mostly boys for whom institutional or protective custody was ordered but who could not be placed in an institution.

[Question] What can be done with them under such circumstances?

[Z. Houskova] They are still at home or in their previous place of residence which was found unsuitable for them. Frankly, in such cases it is not in the power of the school, training facility or of social workers to exert influence on such persons individually and to prevent their possible recidivism.

[P. Niederle] It is completely in the competence of the kraj national committees to organize training facilities in accordance with the needs of their kraj with regard to the statewide situation. At present most problems are reported in the capital city of Prague and in the Central Bohemia and North Moravia Krajs.

[Question] On principle, the objective is to create in our society **general conditions** so as to prevent delinquency of children and juveniles and to enable them to grow up in a wholesome and sensitive family environment, so that we may successfully deal with the negative influence of some adults around them, and also so that we do not underestimate the impact of bourgeois ideologies alien to socialism. Our aim is to set up an effective system of social prevention. How should this effort be focused?

[Z. Houskova] If we intend to get to the root [of the problem], we must focus mainly on the family, on training for parenthood. Many families still do not adequately foster moral attitudes in their children from early childhood. Children are not being consistently taught to follow certain principles which should guide them throughout their lives and which should serve as their point of reference. We cannot expect that school will later be a panacea, as many parents tend to think.

[P. Niederle] I, too, see the basis of prevention in the family, in the environment where the child develops and grows. We intend to focus on training for parenthood that will begin in nursery school. It is a long-range program which may bear fruit in 20 years, but this is one of our great opportunities to influence the development and relationship of future families and to have an impact on their children.

Moreover, we have considerable weak spots in another area of prevention. Many agencies and organizations are taking one kind of measures or another in order to prevent wrongdoing among our youngsters and juvenile delinquency, but they do not always succeed in getting rid—particularly in their operations—of formalism, which in general is a factor frequently accompanying our educational programs and, therefore, it also hampers prevention. What we need is to come to some agreement, to join forces and to coordinate our operations.

[K. Tmej] The logical solution is to regard school as the coordinating factor. It should cooperate more efficiently with all factors involved in the education of our young generation. At present, however, this poses an extremely difficult and complex demand on our teachers.

In the first place, the principal is responsible for the situation in his school, as well as for the organization of the whole system of training and advanced education of teachers, which includes current problems connected with juvenile delinquency and even criminality. If our educators are better educated about such issues and acquainted with specific cases from which they may learn, that will enable them to recognize promptly negative behavior in the group under their care and also to prevent it.

[P. Niederle] Our commissions for family and children's welfare also offer certain possibilities because practically all factions, i.e., the National Front, national committees and organizations involved in criminal prosecution, are represented in them.

[K. Tmej] This is something for starters. In 1975 the CSR government issued decision No 67 to render protection of youth against antisocial activity more effective.

[J. Vojtisek] Subsequent decisions by the CSR government in March 1983 dealt with the situation and development of juvenile delinquency and in an appendix set the tasks for particular ministers and recommendations for the agencies of the National Front, but not all of them have been meeting their tasks.

Sometimes I stop and think about the method of operations, for example, of the SSM members. It seems to me that they have a tendency to report their achievements mainly in kilograms, hours and money, because that is tangible. But the 40 percent of the offenders from the ranks of the SSM members is also a tangible fact that must not be ignored.

In our experience most of the children prone to delinquency have no particular interests, are not actively engaged in after-school study and sports teams, and do not attend meetings of hobbyists. It is precisely here that the SSM above all has great opportunities to help prevent negative behavior of our young people.

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It depends on each of us, on the way we speak to children and young people. We cannot expect that they will follow our words addressed to them from tribunes, rostrums or at the family table, if we fail to live by those words, and if our own actions, our ethics and our attitudes to work and to our fellow men contradict our words.

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SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

THEOLOGIAN RESPONDS TO AUSTRIAN CHARGE OF PRESS RESTRICTIONS

Prague KATOLICKE NOVINY in Czech 3 Aug 86 p 5

[Letter by Prof Ladislav Pokorny, ThD]

[Excerpt] Many years have passed since my first visit to Graz, my mother's birthplace.

My memories of it were reawakened by the information of foreign news agencies about a letter addressed by the diocesan council of the Stier diocese to Dr Gustav Husak, president of our republic. Part of that letter deals with our country's religious and church press, for which I have worked over several decades and with whose situation and condition I am quite familiar. And here my admiration for the city of Graz and my friendship for Austria would not permit me to suppress my feeling of bitterness.

Why bitterness? As reported by the press agencies, the letter in question alleges, among other things: "The Diocesan Council calls in particular for the end of the state's direct and indirect influence on church work in the media. The restrictions imposed on the church's publicistic program compels believers to seek authentic information in religious 'samizdat.'"

What is meant by the state's influence is probably advance censorship. Please permit me to comment. For the past 30 years I have cooperated with KATOLICKE NOVINY [Catholic News], managed the journal DUCHOVNI PASTYR [Spiritual Shepherd] and the Charita Publishing House, and authored about 50 volumes of books, textbooks and other publications, but never have I noticed a censor looking over my shoulder. I am fully aware that some 'samizdat' does exist. As long ago as 1979, at the congress of the Pacem In Terris SKD [Union of Catholic Clergymen] in Hradec Kralove, Minister Dr Milan Klusak stressed that our publication program must be expanded and objective information provided for our believers. There has been some improvement since then, nevertheless, we are not yet fully satisfied.

We are resolutely, tenaciously and steadily stepping up our efforts to improve and expand our Catholic press. After all, the only reason that induced me to return to KATOLICKE NOVINY was to help fulfill that task. It was not easy; I had to give up my own plans and for a time abandon my special interest--liturgics. The very fact that I decided to take upon myself such a difficult and arduous obligation in my old age, when it is not usual to start new projects, is also the reason why I feel so bitter.

You may say that I am painting everything in rosy colors. That is not true; I am an optimist who sees the situation realistically. I am not fantasizing, in spite of my propensity to get enthused for a good cause. Moreover, I do acknowledge the weak points of our Catholic press, possibly more so than those who watch it from the sidelines. However, I see those sore spots somewhere else, not where the letter puts them. The first among them is the fact that thus far we have failed to attract our young priests and believers for cooperation with our press and to encourage them to write articles and books, to translate, to make our newspapers more interesting and to increase our contribution. To be sure, those of us who are old will leave our typewriters and never return to them. Another weakness, and at the same time also the hope we are trying to fulfill, concerns the problem of our paper allotment. We should like to increase the number of printed copies even more in order better to satisfy our believers' interest. However, at the same time we realize that there are 17 other churches and religious associations in our country and that they have the same obligations to their believers as the Roman Catholic Church.

Who in our country may write? Every writer must observe the laws of the state where he lives. After all, that principle is valid in other countries as well. With this in mind, we welcome all those who are willing to help; the important thing is what, and how, they write, because the press should serve the people, and our press should serve our believers.

It is not my intention nor is it in my power to analyze the situation of our religious and church press. All I wish to stress is that we are trying honestly, as best we can, to improve and expand our press; hence the feeling of bitterness when our endeavor and our efforts here at home--because this is our country--are disparaged. After all, every country has its own religious and ethical problems, and so does Austria, often even more serious ones. However, every country should deal with its own problems, without intervening in the internal affairs of other countries.

Does that imply that we should be isolated from one another? Of course not! After all, we are mindful of the words of the Scriptures: "Bear ye one another's burdens." However, letters addressed to statesmen may be of little help; there are other ways, for example, prayer and sacrifice. This May I made a pilgrimage to Mariazell. I saw and heard a great deal and also I prayed very much that we try to find ways that would bring us together, that we learn to understand one another, that we stand together like brothers, no matter what the distance and the divisions between us.

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SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

YOUNG PEOPLE REPORTED SKEPTICAL OF FUTURE

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 130, 23 Aug 86 pp 1-2

[Article datelined IWE Berlin 23 Aug 86: "Every Second GDR Youth Views Society's Future With Skepticism"]

[Text] Young people in the GDR view the future of society with relative skepticism, and clearly in a more negative way than they do their personal future. This remarkable finding resulted from studies the Leipzig Central Institute for Research on Juveniles conducted on the opinions about the future held by GDR citizens in the 16 to 25 age group. According to the studies, personal future was "assessed as positive" by 75 percent of the young people, in contrast to the future of society, which was so assessed by only 50 percent. This means that every second GDR citizen is looking rather skeptically into the future of society. The Leipzig juvenile researchers attribute this to the fact that society's developmental processes are "less comprehensible to young people due to their complexity and multiplicity." While young people are able to judge the GDR's potential for growth and development quite well, that is significantly more difficult to do for the totality of developments in worldwide politics and economics. Nonetheless, the researchers concluded that GDR youth had a more positive view of the future of human society than did their contemporaries in capitalist countries.

As the Leipzig institute's studies revealed, personal and societal futures were assessed differently by various groups of young people in the GDR. Graduates of universities and technical colleges rated personal and societal futures more positively than did all other social groups. Young people with a Marxist-Leninist view of the world and members of the party judged things more optimistically, as expected. But even of the young people whose job performance is considerably above average, a scant 60 percent have positive hopes about society's future. In contrast, only about one-third of the young people with below average job performance have a positive view of the future of society.

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SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

REASSESSMENT OF WESTERN POPULAR CULTURE URGED

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 129, 22 Aug 86 pp 1-2

[Article datelined IWE Berlin 22 Aug 86: "GDR Experts Favor Reassessment of Western Mass Culture"]

[Text] At a colloquium of the State Committee for Entertainment, noted GDR cultural researchers have advocated a cool and objective reassessment of Western popular culture which has been proscribed by SED functionaries. The East Berlin cultural researcher, Prof Dr Dieter Ulle, said that people "can neither ignore the other side's popular entertainment and act as if it didn't exist, nor should they flatly dismiss it as imperialist popular culture, treat all of it the same way, and avoid the effort of taking a differentiated view of it." As an example, Ulle cited the ideologically one-sided assessment of the Federal Republic's television entertainment offerings. He rejected concepts such as "ideological weapon," "instruments of ideological mass influence," and "manipulation of the masses" as being "too shallow." Current discussion about the communicational and technological potential of the "new media" are also reason "to warn against overhasty judgments in one direction or another." It is thus of little benefit to analyze, for example, topics such as video, film clips, music videos or video games primarily from the standpoint "of their destructive aspects or their dangers" without exploring their actual cultural potential.

Ulle stressed that under current conditions "one-sided, narrowed perspectives on the popular culture of imperialism" are "less appropriate than ever to do justice to the complexity of the problem." The cultural scholar pointed out that popular culture had proven to be "an indispensable factor in the psychic and physical reproduction of labor." In view of intense nervous tension and exhaustion, he said, popular culture effects "reproduction in the sense of relaxation and compensatory benefit."

At the colloquium, the musicologist, Prof Dr Guenter Mayer, emphasized that "the presence of the capitalist media industry's products had not decreased in socialist countries, but rather had increased." And he said it would "increase even more" with the growing number of channels and programs on the content and format of which the GDR has no influence. Prof Mayer concluded from this: "we will have to concern ourselves a lot more with how that particular mass of cultural products which has not arisen from our society's practices can be qualitatively adapted to our ways and made capable of furthering the socialist way of life." He expressed the view that Western popular culture should be dealt with "competently" and "coolly."

SOCIOLOGY

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BRIEFS

AIDS DATA PROVIDED--In our country, the first case of AIDS was discovered in 1985, and the number increased to 78 by August of this year. It is hoped that as a result of the strict measures instituted the beginning of this year, further increases will be avoided. [Article: "Drugs Effective Against Cancer, AIDS Research"] [Excerpt] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 25 Aug 86 p 3] /12232

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